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To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

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Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KIDEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

Educational.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE TWENTIETH SESSION of Clinton Female Institute will commence on the 1st of September. Thorough and efficient instruction will be provided in all the branches of an accomplished *Female Education*.
In consequence of the advanced prices in provisions, the Board will be raised to eighty dollars per Session, (21 weeks.)
For catalogues containing full particulars apply to the Principal. L. C. GRAVES.
Aug. 7th, 1862. 50-2m

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.
THE FOURTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution commenced on March 6th. Charges begin with the month in which the cadet enters. For circulars containing full information, addres
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
Hillsboro', N. C.
June 12th, 1862 42-3m*

$200 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, in the month of September, 1860, a negro man named JOE. Joe is about 24 years of age, black color, thick set; well known in Duplin county—was raised near Teachey's depot, by Mr. Murray. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Teachey's.
I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
T. G. SELLERS.
Aug. 28, 1862. 1-2m*

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
DESERTED from Capt. J. F. Moore's company, Private H. TREDWELL. Said H. Tredwell, *alias* Haywood Scarborough, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; sallow complexion; had on gray jacket when he left. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in jail, or his delivery to me at camp.
J. F. MOORE,
Captain Commanding Company.
Aug. 9th, 1862. 289-4t—52-tf

From the Petersburg Express.

Through the New York Times of Wednesday, the 27th, we learn that the Teutonia reached New York early on the morning of the 27th. She brings the following interesting correspondence between the Lincoln Secretary of State and Earl Russell. The letter of Seward was forwarded to Mr. Adams, Lincoln's Minister at the Court of St. James, and was intended to be read to the Earl, but not to be published. Earl Russell, however, entertained different notions about honesty and fair dealing to Seward, and gives the correspondence to the public. It will be seen that Seward lies throughout about the *status* of affairs in the Southern Confederacy, and to crown his meanness, states that a servile war is inevitable in the South. These lies and this meanness, the Secretary of State for Lincoln hoped would never be made public. But he has been disappointed. He has mistaken his man. Earl Russell is a gentleman—something that Seward does not even pretend to be. Here is the correspondence:

No. 1.
MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.
(Received June 21.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, June 20, 1862.

My Lord: I have the honor to transmit to your lordship a copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State to me of the 28th ult., which I desired to read to you in my interview of yesterday, but which I found I had accidentally left at home. Renewing, &c.,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 1.
MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Sir: Your despatch of the 8th of May has been received.

There is a statement in the public journals that thirty vessels which had left British ports with a common design to run our blockade, have gathered at Nassau, and that they are now remaining there, awaiting the relaxation of the blockade at some of the Southern ports, which the President has permitted to take place on the 1st of June, preferring to avail themselves of that lawful privilege rather than persevere in their prohibited operations. I think, therefore, that we may congratulate ourselves upon having advanced to a new stage in our intercourse with maritime Powers affecting the present troubles in the United States, a stage at which moves of sympathy in foreign countries with the insurgents, derived from the pressure of the blockade, will disappear.

This stage is also marked by another improvement of the case—namely, the withdrawal from the ocean of the pirates who have occasionally sought shelter and protection in friendly ports, while committing depredations on American commerce.

Under the President's instructions, I desire to improve the position thus obtained, to confer. If our representatives abroad shall think it discreet, with the friendly Nations, upon the prospects of the war and their future course in regard to it.

By way of introduction, I beg to recall to your recollection the facts that, at the earliest proper moment, set forth most distinctly the opinion of this Government that the mutual interests, present and permanent, of all maritime nations, including this country, require the preservation of harmonious relations between them, and that the same interests demand that, so far as possible, peace shall prevail throughout the world, and especially in the United States and upon the American continent.

In explanation of these views, I set forth the opinion that the industrial systems of Western Europe and the United States, including their agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are, in some respects, to be regarded less as distinct national systems than as one general combination of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial agencies, in which a jar in one country necessarily produces disturbance in all others, so that a serious disorganization of the machinery employed in production here cannot fail to result in derangement, probably in disaster, everywhere abroad.

There are now some painful evidences that these speculations were not unsound. There is distress among the peasantry of Ireland, in the manufacturing towns of Belgium, and the wine presses and silk-looms in some parts of France seeming to be coming to a dead stand. All the sufferers—I will not stop to inquire how justly—trace their misfortunes to the civil war of the United States. It is manifest that what the European nations want is an end of that war as speedy and leaving the industrial system of this country as little disorganized as possible. It would seem impossible for any considerate person to doubt that this is the very consummation which the Government of the United States must want even more than it can be desired by the European States. This Government has expressed that want earnestly, decidedly, sometimes, perhaps, even impatiently. Nevertheless, the war has continued a whole year, against the wishes of Europe as well as of America. A new campaign is even beginning. In order to determine whether it is likely to reach the desired end, it will not be unprofitable to consider the causes of its prolongation to the present period. This Government at the beginning assumed, and it has constantly insisted, that the Union could, must, and should be preserved. On the other hand, the European nations, when they saw the storm burst upon the country, either doubted, or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great salvation. Europe had but a subordinate and indirect interests in the great problem, and it is supposed that if the United States could be only convinced that the Union could not in the end be preserved, they would at once forego the contest, and consent to a National dissolution, which it was erroneously thought would be followed by peace, while we knew that it would only be the beginning of endless war. Thus, European opinion has practically favored the insurgents and encouraged them with ephemeral sympathies and unreal expectations of foreign intervention, and has thus protracted the war to the present time.

Certainly this Government and the American people are even more confident of the preservation of the Union now than they were a year ago, and are, therefore, even less likely now than they were then to accept peace, with the inconceivable pains and perils of dissolution. Can it be presumptuous, then, for us to ask European statesmen to review, in the light of the events of the war, the opinion which they formed at so early a stage of it, that the opinion itself might perhaps, properly be deemed a prejudice?

Of course in such a review the observer would not overlook the contrast between the position which the Federal Government held a year ago and its present situation. Then it had been practically expelled, with all its authorities, civil, military, and naval, from every State south of the Potomac, Ohio and Missouri rivers, while it was held into loose siege in this Capital, cut off from communication with even the States which had remained loyal.

Now it has virtually retaken all the positions it so early lost on the seaboard; it possesses the Mississippi and all the great natural highways, and has forced the insurgents to battle in the most inaccessible part of the insurrectionary district. The forces and the resources of the Government are unexhausted and increasing. Those of the insurgents are diminished and becoming nearly exhausted.

No one, either here or in Europe, now contest these simple facts. The only argument opposed to them is that the insurgents have determined not to acknowledge the authority of the Union. The evidence of this is a certain resolute and defiant tone maintained by their organ.

Certainly, so long as the insurgents have any hope of ultimate success they could not be expected to discourse otherwise than in just such a tone, nor will they fail to cherish such a hope, so long as they find a willingness to meet it with sympathy in Europe. The very last advices which came from that quarter previous to the arrival there of the news of the fall of New Orleans and Norfolk were full of speculations about some newly-conceived form of intervention.

But it must be remembered that the insurgents are men, and that they may reasonably be expected to speak and act like other belligerent factions under similar conditions. So, also, being men, and subject to the laws which determine the economy of society, they must in all cases conform themselves, however unwilling, to the circumstances by which they are surrounded. They cannot, more than other masses of men, determine for themselves, under one state of circumstances, what they will do under a different one. A writer upon war advises brave men never to nail their colors to the staff, remarking that if they shall be able, and find it desirable, they can maintain it there without nailing, while it will be more convenient to lower it if they shall find themselves unable or no longer desirous to keep it flying. But, speaking practically, what has been the result thus far in the present case? Has disloyalty been found an indomitable sentiment in this war? It pervaded even this Capital and this District at the beginning of the strife. It no longer exists here. It divided Maryland, and provoked conflict there. The Union is now as strong in that state as in any one of the always-loyal States. It committed Missouri to the pretended new Confederacy.—Missouri is now active and earnest among the loyal States. It placed Kentucky in an attitude of neutrality; but Kentucky is to-day firm, resolute, and even self-devoted to the Union. In other regions where disloyalty was more general, such as Eastern Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and North Carolina, acquiescence under the Federal authorities has promptly followed their appearance there, and the preliminary steps are taken for the restoration of the laws of the Union. It is a simple fact that loyalty reappears everywhere just so fast as the successes of the Government are deemed sufficient to afford a guarantee for reliance upon its protection. The Disunionists, even in their strongest holds, are not a people, but only a faction, surpassing the loyal in numbers, and silencing them by terrors and severities in many places; but, nevertheless, too few and feeble to prevent the return of any district or any State to the Union, in the presence and under the protection of the Federal authorities.

The President asks foreign nations to consider that we are only at the end of one year now, and yet the whole effective mass of the insurrectionary region has been brought into the field by conscription. The credit of the revolution is dead before the first dollar has been raised by taxation to support it, and the territory which must bear taxation is at once reduced to the narrowest limits, and is exhausted of its wealth and supplies.

The power of a losing faction under any circumstances must continually grow less. But that of the Disunionists is abating under the operation of a cause peculiar to themselves, which it is now my duty to bring forward—I mean the practice of African slavery.

I am aware that in regard to this point I am opening a subject which was early interdicted in this correspondence. The reason for the interdiction, and the reason for a departure from it, are, however, equally obvious. It was properly left out of view, so long as it might be reasonably hoped that by the practice of magnanimity this Government might cover that weakness of the insurgents without encouraging them to persevere in their treasonable conspiracy against the Union. They have protracted the war a year, notwithstanding this forbearance of the Government, and yet they persist in invoking foreign arms to end a domestic strife, while they have forced Slavery into such prominence that it cannot be overlooked.

The region where the insurrection still remains flagrant embraces all or parts of several States, with a white population of 4,500,000 and a negro population of 3,500,000, chiefly slaves. It is thus seen to be a war between two parties of the white race, not only in the presence, but in the very midst of the enslaved negro race.

It is notorious—we could not conceal the fact if we would—that the dispute between them arose out of questions in which the negro race have a deep and lasting interest, and that their sympathies, wishes and interests, naturally, necessarily, inevitably, fall on the side of the Union. Such a civil war between two parties of the white race, in such a place and under such circumstances, could not be expected to continue long before the negro race would begin to manifest some sensibility and some excitement. We have arrived at that stage already. Everywhere the American General receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro, who hails his coming as a harbinger of freedom. Wherever the National army advances into the insurrectionary region, African bondsmen, escaping from their insurrectionary masters, come out to meet it, and offer their service and labor in whatever capacity they may be desired. So many of these bondsmen have, even without the invitation and often against the opposition of the Federal military and naval authorities, made their way from bondage among the insurgents to freedom among the loyalists, that the government finds itself occupied with the consideration of measures to provide them with domiciles at home or abroad. Not less than one hundred such escape every day; and as the army advances the number increases. If the war should continue indefinitely, every slave will become not only a free man, but an absentee. If the insurgents shall resist their escape, how could they hope to prevent the civil war they have inaugurated from degenerating into a servile war? True, a servile population, especially one so long enslaved as the Africans in the insurrectionary States, require time and trial before they can organize a servile war; but if the war continues indefinitely a servile war is only a question of time. The problem, then, is whether the strife shall be left to go on to that point. The Government, animated by a just regard for the general welfare, including that of the insurrectionary States, adopts a policy designed at once to save the Union and rescue society from that fearful catastrophe, while it consults the ultimate peaceful relief of the Nation from slavery, it cannot be necessary to prove to any enlightened statesman that the labors of the African in the insurrectionary region is at present indispensable as a resource of the insurgents for continuing the war, nor is it now necessary to show that this same labor is the basis of the whole industrial system existing in that region.

The war is thus seen to be producing already a disorganization of the industrial system of the insurrectionary States, and tending to a subversion of even their social system. Let it next be considered that the European system of industry are largely based upon the African slave labor of the insurrectionary States, employed in the production of cotton, tobacco and rice, and on the free labor of the other States, employed in producing cereals, out of which combined productions arises the demand for European productions, materials and fabrics. The disorganization of industry, which is already revealing itself in the insurrectionary States, cannot but impair their ability to prosecute the war, and at the same time results indirectly in greater distress in Europe.

On the other hand, this disorganization operates far less injurious at present to the Federal Government and to the loyal States. Every African laborer who escapes from his service is not only lost to the support of the insurrection, but he brings an accession to the productive labor of the loyal States, and to that extent increases their ability to continue the contest in which they are reluctantly engaged. The failure of foreign importation as heretofore, in return for the exportation of Southern staples stimulates the manufacturing industry of the loyal States. Immigration is accelerated by an activity in these States resulting from extended manufacture and the prosecution of the war. Thus has the phenomenon appeared, disappointing so many prophecies in Europe, that the war impoverishes and exhausts only the insurrection, and not the Union. I shall not contend that these effects would be perpetual. I know there is a reckoning for every nation that has the misfortune to be involved in war, and I do not expect for the United States any exemption from that inexorable law; but it is enough for my present purpose that the penalties are neither more severe nor more imminent than the loyal States can endure, while bringing this unhappy contest to its desired conclusion.

Let us now suppose that any one or more European States should think it right or expedient to intervene by force to oblige the United States to accept a compromise of that sovereignty. What other effect could it produce than to render inevitable, and even hurry on, that servile war, so completely destructive of all European interests in this country, which this Government so studiously strives to avoid? I know that the danger of any foreign nation attempting such a policy, if it has ever existed has passed, as I am happy in knowing that no foreign Government has ever threatened such intervention, while several magnanimous Governments have repudiated all unfriendly designs. I have put forward that hypothesis only by way of preface to a question not less significant—namely, what must be the effect of such a policy abroad as will encourage the insurgents with hopes of an intervention which is never to occur? Is not that effect visible in the obstinacy of the insurgents, in their destruction of the cotton and tobacco already cultivated, and liable to be brought into commerce by the return of peace, and in their studied neglect of the planting the seeds of their staples, and turning so much of the African labor as they are able to save into the production of supplies of provisions and forage, to enable them to continue the war?

The effect will be further developed as time goes on, in opening a way for that servile war, which, if it shall be permitted to come, will produce infinite suffering throughout the world, and can only at last result in an entirely new system of trade and commerce between the United States and all foreign nations.

I need not say that these views are not grounded on any proceedings or expressions of the British Government, and are to be submitted to them only, as they will be to other States, from a strong desire on the part of the President that the true condition of the present strife may be everywhere fully understood.

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

No. 2.
EARL RUSSELL TO MR. STUART.

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, July 28, 1862.

SIR:—I have left hitherto unanswered and unnoticed the despatch of Mr. Seward, which Mr. Adams delivered more than a month ago. I have done so partly because the military events referred to in it were, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, far from being decisive, and partly because there was no proposal in it upon which Her Majesty's Government were called upon to come to any conclusion.

Events subsequent to the date of Mr. Seward's letter have shown that Her Majesty's Government, in their opinion upon the first of these points, were not mistaken.

Victories have been gained, reverses have followed, positions have been reached in the near neighborhood of the capital of the Confederates, and these positions have been again abandoned.

These events have been accompanied by great loss of life in battle and in the hospitals, while such measures as the Confiscation bill have passed through both Houses of Congress, and with the proclamation of Gen. Butler, at New Orleans, bear evidence of the increasing bitterness of the strife.

The approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his despatch, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry, which already afflicts a country, so lately prosperous and tranquil.

Nor on the other point to which I have adverted have I anything new to say. From the moment that intelligence first reached this country that nine States and several millions of inhabitants of the great American Union had seceded and had made war on the Government of President Lincoln, down to the present time, her Majesty's Government have pursued a friendly, open and consistent course. They have been neutral between the two parties to a civil war.

Neither the loss of raw material, so necessary to a great portion of our people, nor insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers, nor a rigor, beyond the usual practice of nations, with which the Queen's subjects, attempting to break loose from the blockade of the Southern ports, have been treated—have induced her Majesty's Government to swerve an inch from an impartial neutrality.

At this moment they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation which the President speaks of in his answer to the Governors of eighteen States, namely: "The bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

As to the course of opinion in this country, the President is aware that perfect freedom to comment upon all public events is, in this country, the invariable practice, sanctioned by law, and approved by the universal sense of the nation.

I am &c.,
(Signed,) RUSSELL.

Gen. Bragg's Army Moving—An Order from the General.

The following general order was issued on the 25th ult., by Gen. Bragg to his brave troops, who, it will be seen, are ordered to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice; and stirring news has already commenced to reach us from that quarter, as will be seen by reference to our telegraphic head:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,
August 25th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 124.

The troops of this command will be in readiness to move at an hour's notice—ample time for preparation having been allowed, and everything necessary having been promptly supplied, the General trusts the movement will be made with that alacrity and regularity which can alone inspire confidence.

The enemy is before us, devastating our fair country, imprisoning our old and venerated men—even the ministers of God—insulting our women and desecrating our altars. It is our proud lot to be assigned the duty of punishing and driving forth these deluded men, led by desperate adventurers and goaded on by Abolition demagogues and demons. Let us but deserve success and an offended Deity will certainly assure it. Should we be opposed we must fight at any odds and conquer at any sacrifice. Should the foe retire we must follow him rapidly to his own territory, and make him taste the bitters of invasion. Soldiers! the enemy is before you and your banners are free. It is for you to decide whether our brothers and sisters of Tennessee and Kentucky shall remain bondmen and bondwomen of the Abolition tyrant, or be restored to the freedom inherited from their fathers.

By command of Gen. Bragg.
GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant General
Official: JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. G.

General Bragg crossed the Tennessee River with his army on the 25th of August.

From the Vicksburg, Citizen, 27th.

From New Orleans.

We had a visit yesterday from a couple of soldiers who left New Orleans on Wednesday last. Two weeks before starting they commenced fishing at the lake, and thus became acquainted with all the Yankee sentinels in that vicinity. On last Wednesday, having perfected their arrangements for getting away without causing the least suspicion, they came down to their skiff as usual for the ostensible purpose of going out on a piscatorial excursion, and rowed on until they got across the lake and inside of our lines. They confirm the report of the Yankees having evacuated Baton Rouge and going to Jefferson City, two miles above New Orleans. There are barely enough soldiers in the city to guard it. The night police are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency at a moment's warning. The mortality among the Yankees is very great and three of them are down with the yellow fever at the Charity Hospital. The swamp opposite New Orleans is full of Texas and Indian guerillas, who very frequently make a Yankee bite the dust.

Being provided with "Jeff. Thompson artillery," they run out to the river and fire into transports as they pass along. The Empire Parish was so severely damaged recently that transports are afraid to venture down the river at all now. An Indian chief with our guerillas having heard that Butler intended hanging the famous "Red Bill No. 1," visited Butler under a flag of truce, and told him if he executed that Southern man, ninety Yankees whom he had in custody should be swung up to the nearest tree. Butler concluded to send Red Bill to Fort Jackson, and told the revengeful red man to go back where he came from, to which he replied that he would return when he got ready. Butler is having all the pig iron and metal of every description removed from the city. All the arms are being taken from the citizens, and every negro who informs upon any white man or woman having firearms, is declared free by Butler. After the battle of Baton Rouge eight Confederate prisoners were brought to the city, one of whom was barefooted.

A gentleman gave the man a pair of shoes, and upon the fact being made known to Butler, he had this humane man sent to jail for six months. A member of the 11th Indiana regiment told our informant that their loss at the battle of Baton Rouge, in killed, wounded, and missing, was at least one thousand. It was reported in the city that a fleet of Confederate gunboats were in the gulf, and that Ship Island had been recaptured; also, that two Confederate gunboats were at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi river. The Federal fleet immediately started down the river, leaving only two gunboats at New Orleans, but nothing had been heard from them up to Wednesday. The free market has been opened again for the benefit of the wives and families of the Confederate soldiers, and those who have joined what is called the first regiment of Louisiana infantry, organized under Butler. The men are deserting as fast as they can get away, declaring that they have seen enough of war, and will never fight for "niggers." Phelps recently tried the pluck of his negro regiment. An Indiana regiment was sent out and ordered to load with blank cartridges, and appear as rebel guerillas, when he would send out his negro regiment to attack them.

Everything was got in readiness, and the negroes' guns clandestinely loaded with blank cartridges also, and started in pursuit of the supposed enemy. The Indiana regiment turned upon the disciples of Ham, when every one threw down their guns and took to their heels. Some of the Indianians, being sicke of negrophobia, loaded their guns and shot about ten of these bosom friends of Phelps'. The latter was sorely mortified to see his favorites run, and ordered a white Sergeant to instruct them further in the evolutions of war. The Sergeant turned upon Phelps and after rebuking him severely, tore the stripes from his coat sleeve indicating his rank, and told him he was a private hereafter—that he would never drill negroes. The Delta states that eight vessels are loading at Havana for Confederate ports, and that they have the stars and bars flying at their mast heads.

Capt. Semmes has another privateer out with a heavy armament of steel guns. She chased the Tuscarora nearly to New York. The Sumter has been refitted and is out again, in charge of the First Lieutenant.

A Rich Haul in the Chesapeake.

On Friday night last, a steamer, having some twelve or fifteen loaded barges in tow, passed up the bay from Fortress Monroe, in a heavy gale, and upon reaching a point opposite the counties of Mathews and Middlesex, seven of the barges broke from the tow lines and were dashed ashore. The citizens next morning took possession of them, and captured nine Yankees who were thrown with them on the shore, each of whom was armed with a musket; and after the contents of the boats were secured, they were marched into a safer locality by Lieut. Fitzhugh, of the Matthews Cavalry.

One of the barges contained one hundred and thirty thirty-inch shells, 100 Enfield rifles, 5,000 knapsacks, and other articles. Two others were loaded with wagons and harness. Another contained numerous boxes of axes and engine tools, over-coats, baggage, &c. Others contained tents and tent poles, eighteen boxes of haversacks, (about 2,800 in each,) and all sorts of army equipments. The prisoners, while in the custody of Lieut. Fitzhugh, were under the belief that a large force of "rebels" was in the vicinity, and submitted docilely. They were tolled in admirably by the astute Lieutenant.—*Richmond Enquirer*

From the Jackson Mississippian.

Forward

Four ominous clouds are lowering in the Northern skies.

First: The Federal tax, onerous in amount, which, if paid, destroys the ability of the masses to pay their local taxes, thus conflicting with the prosperity, the sovereignty, and the actual existence of States.

Second: The drafting of an unwilling population for invasive war, rendered odious to many from its already onerous pecuniary burthens, its indefinite continuance as to time, but its certain enhanced and continually enhancing cost in the future.

Third: The greatly increased price of common labor operating as an inducement for the poor man to stay at home, and as drawback against the best material the North has from enlisting in their armies.

Fourth: The coming election, and the impetus given to the Democratic party as the only representative of constitutional, civil, and personal freedom in the North.

These clouds are portentous of trouble for the North in the way of discord and dissentions, and overthrow of the present dominant power there. Can they be made available as elements of advantage to the South? "If taken at the flood" and vigorously urged, they can.—Seize the opportune moment; strike in the "very nick of time," and every stalwart arm will count a host in effect. Push our columns promptly and energetically FORWARD; disenthral Tennessee and Kentucky.—Fifty thousand of their sons will join our armies as they push "on to victory." Missouri and Maryland will rise with a wild shout of exultation when they hear the clarion notes of restored freedom and see the "gathering of the clans" in their sister States. Let blows thick and fast be struck wherever enemies can be reached. Pour on the "tide of war" to their borders. Let the cry of RETALIATION ascend from our ranks: *retaliation in kind* for the inhumanities and sufferings inflicted on our people and *on our country*—invasion for invasion; imprisonment for imprisonment; distress of *communities for such distress; burning, pillage*, DESOLATION and DEVASTATION for such outrages.—The policy pursued will impress on the minds of the now vacillating subjects of the Northern Government that *letting us alone and* TAKING CARE OF THEIR OWN HOMES is their duty and the only way to conserve their interest, prosperity, and safety. Never had we more incentive to pursue this war vigorously, rapidly, without rest—aye, furiously, ferociously, and without quarter, if need be, and even against non-combatant private citizens as our enemies have been doing, than now.

Independently of causing these dark clouds to pour down their floods to assuage the war fever at the North, we want Kentucky and Tennessee for the resources they would yield us. We need them, they long for us—the time and events are propitious. *Forward*, STILL FORWARD and EVER FORWARD, should be the course of our armies as it is the cry now ringing from one end of our Confederate land to the other. Push on the columns, and in forty days, *Io triumphe!* can be shouted across the Ohio river, and then if the free States still ask for "grim visaged war," we will give it to them on their own soil, with all its horrors in its train. But the "gage of war" tendered to them on their soil, they will decline—they will avoid; peace will have then peculiar charms for them, and they will be apt to extend the olive branch instead. Let us then "carry the war into Africa"—the Africa of black republicanism, and *conquer a peace there* before the year ends. *Forward*, FORWARD, FORWARD.

From Tupelo, Miss.

Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.

TUPELO, September 1.—One of our scouts arrived from Iuka yesterday, Rosecrans' headquarters, and reports that intelligence has been received by telegraph that Pope and Banks had met a terrible defeat, losing thirty thousand prisoners.

The Commanding General places every confidence in the report, coupled as it is with other statements regarding Federal movements which he knows to be true. The same scout reports the destruction of an important rail road bridge, in the direction of Murfreesboro', by General Forrest.

General Armstrong's official dispatch, dated "Six miles South of Bolivar, Tenn.," states that "he attacked the enemy in front of Bolivar, Tenn., on the 30th ult., running them into the town, and taking seventy-one prisoners, including four commissioned officers."

West Tennessee is nearly clear of the invaders.

The Asheville *News* of the 28th says:

Four volunteer companies were in our town on Saturday last—two from Haywood and two from Transylvania—belonging to Col. Love's regiment, on their way to the rendezvous at Jonesboro', Tennessee. Gov. Vance, being in town, was called on for a speech, and responded in a brief address. It was all that the most ardent Southern man could desire. He pledged himself to inforce the conscript law, or make the State too hot to hold the recreants; said the law was a measure of necessity, and that it should receive the cordial support of every patriot. He gave the volunteers much good advice, and assured them that the Confederate government had done, and would continue to do, all in the power of man to provide for the comfort of the army.

THE YANKEES REINFORCING AT SUFFOLK.—We have authentic intelligenbe from Suffolk as late as Monday night last. The Federal forces there now number 10,000, having been largely reinforced. It is said that they anticipated an attack. An advance guard has been pushed up to Franklin on blackwater. These latter consists of two batteries of artillery, 600 cavalry, and one regiment of infantry, numbering 600.

The same gentleman who gives us the above information died with a friend Monday, who informed him that he learned from a party just from Newport's News, that Gen. McClellan had certainly resigned his position in the Federal army and gone to Philadelphia.—*Petersburg Express*, 3d inst.

The Spirit of the States Beyond the Mississippi.

The Governors of the four Confederate States west of the Mississippi have issued the following joint Address to their people:

To the Citizens and Soldiers of the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas:

We, your Governors, have deemed it our duty freely to confer with one another for our common good, and for the advancement of the sacred cause of the Confederacy—a cause that involves not only the permanent prosperity of the States concerned, but the preservation on this continent of the rights of self-government, bequeathed to us by our forefathers.

We are determined to do all in our power for the safety and protection of the States we represent, and for the prosperity and perpetuity of the Confederacy.

While the enemy remain in the temporary possession of the Mississippi, we are in a measure cut off from free and unrestrained communication with our sister States and with the Confederate authorities at Richmond.

This induced the necessity of concert of action on our part, as the Executives of the several States west of the Mississippi.

We have had that consultation, and have taken every step that in our opinion we deemed necessary, for fully representing to the Confederate authorities the wants and necessities of these great States.

We have every assurance that the President has neither forgotten nor abandoned us, and are well satisfied that in a short time the proper steps will be taken by him for fully protecting the integrity of our soil, where it has not yet been polluted, and for driving the enemy back from amongst us, by interposing a stubborn resistance to his further advance at every point.

We have every confidence in the Confederate authorities; we believe that they will fully sustain the credit of the government here, and provide amply for our future defence.—But in order that they may be able thus to defend us, it behooves us all to be at work. Let every firearm be repaired, and every gunsmith and every worker in iron, and every mechanic be employed in fashioning the material for war. Let beauty sit day by day at the spinning wheel, the loom, and with the needle, never wearying in preparing the necessary articles of clothing for the brave soldiers of our States, who stand between her and infamy and misery, as an impassable bulwark. Let all the warlike resources of these great States be brought to light. It is for liberty and life we fight! and a good God has given us in this fair land all the material that brave men need to defend their homes and their honor.

Let no despair enter any heart. A bright ray of light comes to us from the direction of the tomb of Washington. Again have our brave sons on the soil of Virginia driven back, and almost destroyed and utterly demoralized the greatest and best army of the North. It will be months before he can recover from the blow; we will have a breathing time again before he makes his next effort. Let us diligently use the golden opportunity and prepare by every means in our power for the conflict that is still inevitable.

As to the final result, fellow-citizens, judging by the history of the past eighteen months can you doubt it?

Except on the coast and on our rivers at points easily assailed by gunboats, we have had no cause to complain of the result.

Witness Bethel, Manassas, Oak Hills, Lexington, Leesburg, Belmont, Shiloh and Chickahominy. Our soldiers have shown on every field a desperate valor, that has wrung reluctant plaudits from our hated foes. Whenever ordered to advance, they have done so regardless of the danger, and at the word of command have crowded the road to death as a festival.

With such soldiers, and such incentives to action, and with all present causes of complaint in the course of speedy removal, we again say to you, be of good cheer. There is every thing to encourage us, and you may rest assured that it is our fixed and unalterable purpose to contest every inch of ground with the enemy, and judging you by your past patriotism, we shall most confidently rely on you for your hearty and earnest co-operation.

Be firm, true, hopeful and resolute, and a just God will help and protect, whilst brave hearts will fight and die for you.

Submission or subjugation places the feet of the oppressor upon your necks, yields up your noble women to Butlers, and degrades or drives into exile your children.

A people united and determined to be free, can never be conquered. Remember this; gird on your swords, shoulder your rifles, and be ready for the word of command when given by the government of our choice and affection.

C. F. JACKSON.
THOS. O. MOORE.
H. M. RECTOR.
F. R. LUBBOCK.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, July 28th, 1862.

A SARCASTIC WIFE.—Husband who had arrived home at a late hour of the night. "Don't look so cross, love—I have been detained on a committee." Wife—"I don't like those committees. I suppose that,"—husband interrupting, "Just hear that infernal catterwaulling!" Wife, [sarcastically]—"Oh! that's our tom-cat! He's out on a committee, I guess." Husband remains silent for the rest of the night.

The Chicago Times says that it is possible that the Governor of Illinois may yet issue a proclamation ordering out the entire militia of the State. He is receiving a large number of applications for protection from southern and even northern counties, principally the former.

For the Journal.

At the 3d quarterly Conference for the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held on Smithville circuit on the 23d of August, in the year 1862, the following resolutions presented by Rev. Thomas J. Gattis, were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from the Church, Militant to the Church Triumphant, our much esteemed friend and dearly beloved brother, Nathaniel Galloway. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our dear brother, the community in which he lived and the country at large have lost one of their best citizens, the poor a true and sincere friend in time of need, and the Church of God on earth one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we will cherish in our memory and hearts the christian walk and conversations of our departed brother, and by the grace of God, endeavor to imitate the same.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, and hope and believe that He who hath promised to be a husband to the widow and father to the orphan, will be their comfort and support in this their time of trouble.

WHEREAS, During the past quarter, the great Head of the Church has removed from the trials of life to the peace of Heaven, Lieut. EPHRAIM GREAR, of the 30th regiment, N. C. S. T., who died of a wound received while gallantly leading his company against the enemy, in the late battle of Malvern Hill, in Virginia; therefore

Resolved, That this Conference enter of record its appreciation of his excellent character in all the deportments of life, as a consistent professor of the holy religion of Christ, as a faithful office-bearer in our Church, as an ardent patriot, and as a brave soldier.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the families of our deceased brethren, and also to the Wilmington JOURNAL for publication, with a request that the Weekly Message copy.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.
W. H. MERCER, Secretary.

Yankee

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1862.

A REPORT reached here on Saturday night to the effect that the town of Washington, in this State, was re captured from the Yankees on Friday last. Our loss was stated at 30 killed and wounded, and the enemy's loss 7: That the enemy got information of the advance of our forces on the town, and that they sent around several gunboats from Newbern to Washington, that they arrived a few hours after we occupied the town, and our forces had to abandon it. We do not know whether there is any foundation for the report or not.—It is said our forces held the town about three hours. If so, we trust that many of our loyal citizens were enabled to make good their escape, and get to their friends, where they will have the privilege of breathing more freely than they have been enabled to do since the occupation of Washington by the vandal hosts of the North who have of late ruled over them.

P. S.—The reports from Washington come through so many different sources that there seems to be no doubt of the facts as stated above. We regret to hear that Capt. Booth of the Partizan rangers, who formed a part of the expedition, was amongst the wounded in the engagement. We have been unable to learn whether our losses were sustained in taking the town, or in evacuating it. The enemy were reinforced by about 1000 men and several gunboats from Newbern, as stated above. We trust some friend will send us the particulars in a few days.

The Affair at Washington, N. C.

A highly intelligent and personal friend, who is in the army stationed near Kinston, arrived here last night direct from his camp, informs us that he conversed with Gen. Martin on his return from Washington. Gen. Martin informed him that he took the town on last Friday morning, together with several prisoners and three cannon. He held the place for three hours, when the enemy were heavily reinforced by means of their gunboats from Newbern, and he was compelled to abandon the place, with considerable loss. The General did not inform our friend what his loss was, but in coming thro' our camps below Goldsboro', yesterday morning, he was informed, upon good authority, that the latest intelligence placed it at about 32 killed, 40 wounded and some of our men taken prisoners. We are led to believe that the greater portion of our loss was sustained in the evacuation of the town. We learn that some of the women of Washington have married Yankee officers, and that these *delicate* sympathisers actually fired at our men from their houses. Whether this latter report be true or not we are not prepared to say, but from the known character of a certain class in that unfortunate town we are inclined to give it credence.

We regret to hear of the loss of so many of our brave men, amongst them none will be more regretted than Capt. Booth, who was mortally wounded and died shortly after, and Capt. Norment who was killed on the battle-field.

On the same day that Gen. Martin took Washington, Col. Conoley accompanied Major Nethercut in an expedition in the direction of Newbern. When within seven miles of the town they surprised and took a camp of 16 negroes and two white men, also over $700 in specie. Proceeding two miles further, (about five miles from Newbern) they routed another camp of Yankees. We did not learn whether Maj. N. succeeded in capturing any of the enemy at the latter camp.

We are pleased to hear that our forces are at work in Eastern North Carolina, and from what may be judged of the character of our commanders and men we have much to hope. The Yankees will probably discover, after a while, that our army are not such very great cowards after all.

P. S.—We learn from a gentleman who has seen and conversed with Capt. McRae, who led our men into Washington, that the most of our loss was sustained in the streets. The enemy got into the houses and fired at them from the windows. Captain McRae was the last to leave the town and is presumed to know the particulars. He reports 17 killed, 37 or 38 wounded, but lost no prisoners. We took 13 prisoners and captured four pieces of artillery, which were brought away.

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

Washington, N. C.

Much interest being felt in reference to the recent capture and evacuation of Washington by a portion of our troops, we have endeavored to obtain the facts as nearly accurate as possible. The following statement has been prepared for us by a friend, whose facilities for obtaining information are of the best kind:—

THE affair at Washington turns out to have been more important in its results than rumour had at first led us to suppose. The great object of the expedition, to wit: the capture of the large number of negroes who had gone there from the surrounding counties, was a failure, because the enemy, getting wind of the movement, had sent them down the river two miles, to Rodman's farm, in flats and boats, and there protected them with a gunboat. But one of the officers was captured, the rest making the best of their way to places of concealment. Of the privates taken, a number of them were dragged out of houses, from behind doors, and out of closets.

Our forces entered the town in three directions, whipped the enemy at every point where they made their appearance, kept possession of the town two or three hours, and retired when there seemed to be nothing further to accomplish, and at their leisure—the enemy no longer making their appearance. It is true that the gunboat *Louisiana* plied up and down the river, firing occasionally up the cross streets, and to have held further possession of the place would probably have endangered the lives of hundreds of women and children. It is not true that our forces were driven from the place.

The enemy's gunboat Picket took fire early in the action, exploded her magazine, killing twenty of her men, and burned to the water's edge. It is not known how she was set on fire.

A merchant of intelligence, who left Washington on Monday succeeding the fight, says the enemy's acknowledged loss is one hundred and sixty. This does not include the prisoners captured by us. Quite a number of houses in the western end of the town were shattered by the enemy's shell, and some were riddled by shot from our own battery. No woman was killed, and but one, a Mrs. Redding, was slightly wounded.

Our infantry entered the town at the west, through the field of James R. Grist, and first encountered the enemy at the back of his barn. They (the enemy) were driven from there, and our forces charged up Main Street and Second Street, meeting at the Academy on Bridge Street, where the battery of four guns were captured. Most of the fighting took place on Bridge Street, between the Academy and the foot of the bridge, where the enemy had planted a battery. They were driven from it three or four times.

Tucker's and Booth's cavalry behaved nobly. Booth was wounded badly (it is hoped not mortally) early in the action. Tucker charged down Back Street, routing the enemy's cavalry at the African church, killing eight pickets at the foot of the Williamston road, and then taking the circuit of the town charged up the entir length of Main Street, doing much damage to the enemy A Lieutenant was killed by this force in front of the Lafayette Hotel. Adam's battery entered town about midway from the back street, and did some firing but was not in the hottest of the engagement. They also traversed a considerable portion of the town.

Some of the cavalry here, as elsewhere, behaved badly. Portions of the infantry in the street fights were thrown into confusion and were hard to rally. Most of the forces fought bravely, and have shed lustre on our arms.

Captain Stephen D. Poole had command of all the forces in the fight, General Martin remaining at Cherry's Run bridge, three miles from town.

Our loss is seventeen killed and thirty-eight wounded. The loss on both sides shows that there was hard fighting. Our men were shot mostly from the houses.

The Situation.

The news by telegraph and the mails last night is highly important, *if* it should hereafter be confirmed, as a fixed fact, that two divisions of Gen. Lee's army have actually gone into Maryland. We know nothing more about the matter, than what we glean from the Richmond and Lynchburg papers. We only hope the report may prove true. We extract from the *Enquirer* of Monday, 8th inst., the following:

Yesterday being Sunday, the usual variety of rumors were afloat. Those which gained most credence were the following: That Generals Jackson and Longstreet had crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and were at the Relay House on Friday morning last. There may be some truth in this rumor, as the account published is another column from a Yankee journal shows that the greatest panic prevailed in the Yankee capital; and old Abraham doubtless has his Scotch cap at hand, ready to make his exit.

If Generals Jackson and Longstreet have really reached the Relay House, all communication between Washington and Baltimore, and the West, is thereby entirely cut off.

The reported blowing up of the Long Bridge is now generally believed. A lady who came through this city from near Washington, states that she was an eye-witness to the affair.

The enemy, before evacuating Aquia Creek, destroyed a large amount of stores and provisions.

LATER.

Later intelligence gives us the gratifying assurance that General Jackson has entered Maryland, by the route above indicated, and is now on a tour to the most important and inviting point between Baltimore and Washington. It is useless now to speculate upon probabilities. The war has assumed a new phase, and our citizens must expect hereafter to hear news that will startle amidst both good and bad report. The tables have been turned, and the Confederate army is now an army of invasion.

The passage of the Thoroughfare Gap by Gen. Longstreet, in the face of a force of two thousand of the enemy, is one of the most remarkable incidents of the late operations in Northern Virginia. The defile is a very difficult one—being densely wooded, very narrow, and flanked by high and precipitous mountains. The enemy had possessed this, planted his batteries and erected his sharp shooters and infantry. Gen. Longstreet quickly drove them away, with a loss of twenty killed and a number of wounded on the part of the enemy, and only three wounded on ours!

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

Latest and Important from the West and Maryland.

The news comes in most gloriously. Our army is *known* to have taken possession of Covington, Kentucky, immediately opposite Cincinnati, and that the surrender of the city has been demanded. Two hours were given the Mayor to give an answer. He asked for four hours, which was granted.

This is glory enough for this day—and we would be willing to rest here for a while, but really we cannot afford to stop. The news from Maryland is still better.

Our army is *known* to have been at Frederick, Md., on the 7th inst., and it is said it reached the Relay House on yesterday. It is also reported that the citizens of Baltimore *have risen and attacked the United States troops. The whole State is in a blaze, and volunteers are rushing to our army.*

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

The telegraph wires were down on yesterday north of this place, and we were unable to get any dispatches from Richmond.

THE following editorial from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 9th inst., confirms the reports relative to the advance of our army into Maryland:

From our Army in Maryland.

The report of the entrance of our army into Maryland, published on yesterday, is confirmed by intelligence received last evening. The general advance of the army, selected from our combined forces, took place on Friday, and the "crossing of the Rubicon" was accomplished in excellent order. On the Thursday evening preceding, General Stuart advanced with his command within eight miles of Alexandria, and made a feint upon the enemy's lines. Pope fancying that a general attack was meditated, placed his army in preparation, and held them in line of battle during the night, sleeping on their arms. When morning came, Gen. Stuart had disappeared.

The intervening time had been occupied by our troops in pushing on to Edwards' Ferry, where they crossed with little difficulty, the Potomac being very low, and no enemy appearing to oppose their progress. The men were exultant as they dashed into the stream, and became inspired with the most sanguine expectations of the speedy disenthrallment of Maryland and the downfall of the Federal Capital. Of their operations after crossing we can, of course, as yet give no account. We might present presumptions, but these the reader can invent for himself, if he is at all familiar with the lines of communication running out of Washington to the North and West.

DEATH OF MAJOR JOHN C. BOOTH.—We grieve to record the death of this gentleman, commandant of the Arsenal at this place, which occurred on Saturday morning last. He had resided among us for a little more than a year, during which he had secured the respect and regard of a large circle to whom his social qualities and extensive public business had made him well known. He was a graduate of West Point, a gentleman of decided ability, and of as large and comprehensive views as any one whom it has been our fortune to know, and if his health had been good and his life spared, it would have been his pride and pleasure to make the Arsenal here the great reservoir from which the Confederacy should draw its means of offence and defence.

Maj. Booth was born in Macon, Ga., June 4, 1827. He leaves a wife and four children.

Fayetteville Observer, 8th inst.

The above announcement does not come suddenly or unexpectedly, for Major Booth's health had been such for months past as to render recovery hopeless, and even any considerable prolongation of life impossible. Yet we had hoped that he might have been spared to know and realize the brighter prospects which are opening upon the country which he loved so well, and in whose cause, we believe, he sacrificed his life as certainly as did any man who has fallen upon the battle-field.

When hostilities actually broke out, Major, then Captain Booth, was in charge of the Arsenal at Baton Rouge, La., from which, at the commencement of the struggle, was drawn a large portion of the supplies of fixed ammunition for the armies of the infant Confederacy. Captain Booth's patriotic ardor led him, at this time, to greatly overtax the energies of a system never robust, and no doubt the over-exertion and exposure at this period developed, if they did not plant the seeds of the disease, (consumption,) which has resulted in his early death.

Of fine intellect, high professional attainments, chivalrous honor and ardent patriotism, Major Booth was an ornament to the service. His untimely death is a loss to the country which, among all her sons, has none better or braver than John C. Booth.

WE are sorry to find that the "reliable gentleman," who comes down the road and gives information to the Richmond and Lynchburg papers, is no more trustworthy than he used to be. All the stories circulated last week about the capture of Cumberland Gap, and of the Yankee forces there, are summarily put to rest by the Knoxville *Register*, of the 7th instant (Sunday), which says: "The Richmond and Lynchburg papers contain rumours of the evacuation of this stronghold, or the surrender of the Federal forces there, which we presume are premature. Our latest advices from there represent things in *statu quo*, and everything quiet. What the programme of our troops is in relation to the besieged has not yet been developed."

The S. C. State Convention met at Columbia yesterday. It was called together by General Jamison, its President, at the written request of twenty members.—A strong effort will be made to adjourn the Convention *sine die*, and dissolve the Executive Council.

RAGS.—We were startled a few days ago by information that the people have so far ceased to save or to bring their rags to market, that one of the largest paper mills in the State has been obliged to stop and send agents to scour the State in search of rags; and that there is danger that the mill in this vicinity may also be under the necessity of suspending operations for the same cause. We call the attention of our readers to to the subject, and urge them to send forward their rags.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

We see no necessity for the paper mills of the State stopping for the want of rags, for if our people have become so very careless as not to save their rags, which are no small item, the mills can use cotton. No doubt cotton will cost more per pound, but nevertheless the people must have the news, and printers cannot print without paper. We must have paper. We trust Mr. Murphy will provide for us all.

WE ARE INDEBTED to some unknown friend for copy of the New York *Herald* of the 25th ult. We find in it two long letters from Newbern, N. C., under dates of the 12th and 21st of August, giving an account of the Yankee raid on Swansboro', Onslow county.—Also the situation of affairs about Kinston. On the 12th, the *Herald's* correspondent writes as follows:

There is reason to believe that the rebels are evacuating Kinston, with the intention of making a stand at Goldsborough. The late operations in stirring up the rebels have had such an effect upon them that they are afraid of our expeditionary purposes accomplishing their capture of securing their defeat. Hence their resort to discretion is the better part of valor of late. I have had good reason to know the guerrilla forces hereabouts to be a cowardly set of ignorant, yet cunning fellows. They are not soldiers, and, in reality, they are not even men, in the full sense of this term. No sooner do they discover our videttes advancing than away they go, without even firing a shot. But if one of our men happens to be found alone, he is immediately set upon by a whole party of them, they actually firing their heavily loaded guns at one man before advancing from their place of concealment. They skulk through the woods and fire from covert places, and never make even a brief stand unless they are ten to one. So disgusted have our officers become with the conduct of these guerrilla cowards that on the late expedition the order was given to take none of them prisoners, but to shoot them on the spot wherever found. Yet this order could not be fully carried out. In three or four instances they dismounted and begged for mercy, and their lives were spared; for no true soldier would fire on a being in that position, coward like though that being seem.

While engaged in the reconnoissance up the country last week the Rhode Island battery F, made an excellent shot, killing at one discharge four horses and wounding the fifth.

So much for the opinion of our forces about Kinston. Next comes a long letter from the same place dated on the 21st August, giving an account of the raid on Swansboro'. The expedition was under the command of Col. Stevenson of the 24th Massachusetts.

The vessels consisted of the gunboats Ellis, Adelaide, Master Porter, and the United States transports, with heavy guns on board as an armament—the Ocean Wave, Massaseit, Allison, Union, Wilson, Pilot Boy, and three armed launches.

The Marine Artillery, the Third New York artillery and the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment also formed a part of the expedition.

On Wednesday the whole force was concentrated at Beaufort, part arriving at that point from Newbern by water, and the remainder by railroad.

Thursday was occupied in coaling and wooding the vessels, supplying them with subsistence stores and water, and in getting them ready for the occasion.—During this time the men generally were allowed to amuse themselves in the vicinity of the boats the best way they could.

The fleet sailed from Beaufort on Friday morning, the 14th August, and arrived off Bogue Inlet at half past two o'clock, after a boisterous passage. On their arrival at Swansboro' every dwelling house was searched and all the arms found were carried off; they stold alll the negroes, who gave them any information relative to our loyal citizens, or where to find plunder, and carried them off; destroyed Mr. Sanders' and Mr. Hawkins' Salt Works, and done whatever other mischief they saw fit, and left on the next Wednesday in high spirits.

In connection with the above expedition by water, another went overland, under command of one Colonel Hickman, which expedition claims to have been attacked by from two hundred and fifty to three hundred cavalry, near Swansboro'. The Federals having accomplished all they could in the way of destroying, stealing, &c., they returned to camp.

[We have long since given the particulars of the above expedition, as obtained by our own side, but think it as well to let our readers have the Yankee account of it.]

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Governor of Alabama has issued a circular calling upon the women of that State to make socks for the 50,000 men she has in the field and who cannot be clothed with the small sum allowed them for that purpose, whilst everything is so high.—He says that those who cannot afford to furnish them gratuitously will be paid at the rate of fifty cents a pair for heavy cotton, and seventy-five cents for good woolen socks; and appoints places for their delivery. Contributions to companies (not to individuals) will be forwarded free of cost to the donors.

Speed the good work! Let not our noble soldiers suffer for anything that men or women can supply to them. Let the ladies of North Carolina remember that she has twice as many men in the field now as at this time last year, and that they are necessarily less amply provided with clothing after a year's service than then.

Fayetteville Observer.

We have no doubt the women of North Carolina will use every effort in their power to provide winter clothing for their husbands and sons, who are now, or may hereafter be, fighting the battles of their country. A hint to the ladies of North Carolina will, we think, be sufficient.

GENERAL PILLOW.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 7th instant says:—"We are highly gratified to learn that Hon. G. J. Pillow has been restored to command. He has gone to Richmond on business."

WE are pleased to learn that the banks of this town have determined once more to take all Confederate notes which they *know* to be *genuine*, including the 20's, 50's and 100's of the imprint of Hoyer & Ludwig and the date of September 2nd, 1861. We never could understand the necessity of refusing these notes at all, when known to be genuine. It is due to our banks, however, to say that they only acted in this matter as did the banks in other places, and to add that the language of the Secretary of the Treasury in his report is mainly responsible for the whole panic. To have put the public on their guard against counterfeits was, no doubt, the duty of Mr. Memminger, but it was also his duty to avoid anything that might create unnecessary distrust in the currency and thus affect monetary relations and with them the credit of the government.

Strangely enough we have not yet seen a counterfeit Confederate note.

DAN'L ROBINSON, Esq., of Upper Black River, New Hanover County, has our thanks for a lot of very fine apples.

ARRIVED AT MOBILE.—From our Southern exchanges we learn that the Confederate War Steamer Florida, (eight guns) Capt. Maffit, arrived at Fort Morgan below Mobile, on the night of the 4th inst., having fought her way through the blockaders, with a loss of one man killed and two wounded.

THE Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county opened Monday at 11 o'clock a. m., Jas. T. Miller, Esq., presiding.

WE think there must be some mistake in the report put forth by the Baltimore *Sun*, that Gen. McClellan had been killed in the battle of the 30th. We see from a list of the Yankee killed, in the Petersburg *Express*, that Capt. McClellan, of the 101st New York Regiment, was wounded in the groin. This is probably the person alluded to, and he may or may not be dead.

BOGUS JAIL.—The Tarboro' *Southerner* says that three prisoners escaped from the jail in that town on Thursday last—Kit Lewis, of Martin county, confined on a charge of attempt to commit a rape, and Joel Ward and his son Thomas, from Pitt, on a charge of disloyalty.

WE learn that in the fight at Manassas, on the 30th ult., General Branch's brigade is reported to have lost about 30 men killed and about 100 wounded. This, our informant says, is as near the number of casualties as could be ascertained, without the official lists.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

Interesting Extracts from the Log Book of the Yankee Gunboat Sumter.

Among the trophies taken from the Yankee gunboat Sumter, recently captured and destroyed by our forces at Bayou Sara, is the log book kept by Lieut. Henry Erben, Jr., commanding that ill-starred vessel.

The Sumter originally belonged to us, but was captured in the naval engagement near Memphis, previous to the fall of that city. Lieut. Erben was then placed in command of her; when she was towed up to Cairo, and after undergoing some repairs, was brought down to participate in the siege of Vicksburg.

FIGHT WITH THE ARKANSAS.

The following private and public accounts of the contest with the Arkansas and the passage of our batteries at Vicksburg will be found interesting. The reader will not fail to notice the fact that in his own private account Lieut. Erben acknowledges a loss of fifteen, but in his report to Flag-Officer Davis, written only the day after, he is happy to inform that officer that he passed our batteries "without any casualties to his crew." Here is a palpable contrariety of statements, and convicts the Lieutenant, beyond the power of logic to dispute, of having unintentionally furnished the world with another evidence of the peculiar idiosyncracies of the race. We, of course, believe his private statement, as he certainly had no object in misleading himself. We quote:

July 15th.—At 6 A. M., was called by officer of the deck reporting heavy firing up the river. Soon saw the gunboat Tyler coming around the point firing her stern guns. Soon a rebel boat, the Arkansas, hove in sight. All the vessels prepared for action and commenced firing. My vessel being under repairs, had no steam up. Repairing outboard delivery pipes neglected at Cairo. Commenced getting steam. Kept up a fire on the Arkansas as she passed. The Arkansas, after passing the fleet, turned round and opened fire on us, a stand of grape striking our port wheel house.—Flag-Ship Benton, with Cincinnati and Louisville, followed the Arkansas down, engaging her. Benton cut up with shot, losing several killed and wounded. Tyler 8 killed and 10 wounded. Carondelet 30 killed and wounded.

Made preparations during the day for running past the batteries at Vicksburg. At 6, got orders to follow the fleet and run the Arkansas down and sink her.—6.25 P. M., got headway and stood down the river.—Soon got under a heavy fire of musketry—ports opened with shot, shell and grape. Passed close under the bank receiving a heavy fire from the rebels. One 10-inch shell burst in the hull, tearing up the side and deck—one rifle struck the iron plating, another just forward of the port wheel—both works were riddled with small shot. Stopped the engine and drifted by the lower batteries in hopes of finding the Arkansas, but was unable to do so, it being quite dark and the smoke very thick. Steamed on and joined the fleet below. *Total loss, killed and wounded, fifteen.* Anchored for the night.

July 16th—Made fast to the bank and commenced repairing damages. Made the following report to Flag-Officer Davis:

U. S. GUNBOAT SUMTER, BELOW VICKSBURG, July 16th, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that last night I ran the rebel batteries with no casualties to my crew. I regret that I failed to see the gunboat Arkansas, altho' I hugged the shore all the way down, and stopped my engine to drift past while endeavoring to find her.

I am now in a very bad condition, owing to imperfect equipment, leak throughout board delivery pipes, and want coal. Our leak is aggravated by a ten inch shell which exploded in the hull and a shot in the side, just forward the front wheel, and leak but a little above the water line. I have now only about fifteen or twenty hours coal of board.

Respectfully, &c.

FIGHT AT BATON ROUGE.

August 5, 1862.—This day, one always to be remembered as one of anxiety and excitement. At 4, A. M., the enemy under Breckenridge, made the promised attack upon our shore. I took my position, and was ordered by Commodore Porter to examine the river above for gunboats. Steamed around the point, but could see nothing like a vessel of any kind. Returned to my station and opened fire with shell upon the rebels. The fight at this time was very fierce, both artillery and infantry being hotly engaged. Received directions from time to time from shore how to fire. Our troops falling back. Enemy burns up 14th regiment Maine camp.—I fired into the smoke and drove the enemy back.—Large numbers of our soldiers skulking under the river bank. Ordered them away—threatened to fire into them.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER WHITEMAN.

It is known to our readers that the United States military forces of New Orleans made quite a stir over the pretended body of Gen. Williams. The "Delta" gave a long account of the funeral ceremonies, and stated that after their conclusion the body of Gen. Williams was placed upon the steamer Star of the West and carried to its far off home in the North. The following extract, however, shows that all this lugubrious parade was merely a Yankee "strategy:"

August 7th.—In the morning saw several of Farragut's fleet coming up. By noon seven of them at anchor off the city. No news on shore. Enemy still retreating. We captured some of their caisons. The Drearids, Capt. Preble arrived. Reported having been run into by the steamer Whiteman. The Whiteman sunk, carrying down with her some seventy wounded men on the way to the New Orleans hospital. All were drowned but the Captain, two pilots and thirty wounded. *The body of Gen. Williams also sunk.*

HARD UPON THE GROUND.

We close our extracts from the log book of the Sumter by giving the subjoined closing entries:

August 14.—Left this morning at 1 A. M. for Bayou Sara—arrived at 8, A. M. Reported to Captain Porter, and received orders to remain here until further orders and guard the ferry. I gave him all the information regarding the movements of the Confederates. He affected to think light of it, saying "there was nothing in the shape of a gunboat or ram on the river." I did all I could with him, but to no end. Here I must remain in a crippled condition in crew and engine. Received two persons from the Essex as prisoners taken from this place. At five the stock of the anchor parted and we began drifting. Heaved up the anchor, but working off our steam became unmanageable, and drifted aground under the bank of the town. Tried every way to get off, but could not succeed. Sent a boat with Mr. Chess to Baton Rouge for a steamer to tow us off. Spent a restless night, as I was so completely in the power of the enemy, did they but know it. Made ready for a fight both from shore and river. At midnight vessel hard and fast.

August 15.—I fully expected assistance this morning early. Everybody feeling rather gloomy, for really there is a fair prospect of our being taken prisoners of war. Captain Porter must have received the message from Mr. Chase. Anxiously have I been waiting all the morning since daylight for a steamer, but up to this ten A. M. none is in sight.

A short time after the penning of this, our troops demanded a surrender. The Federals asked for a short time to consider. Why they were allowed "to consider," we are not able to say; but they did "consider" until a steamer hove in sight, when they precipitately abandoned the Sumter and made their escape. The gunboat was afterwards burned, and thus ended its history.

DIPTHERIA.—This distressing and fatal disease is prevailing to a considerable extent in several localities in our vicinity, and many deaths are occuring from it.—The following recipe is recommended as a gargle by a physician, and it is said will often relieve the sufferings of the patient. It is worth a trial, as it is simple and do no harm:

"Red oak bark, shoemake, persimmon and dogwood bark; if conveient add Bur alder. Add water sufficient and boil until half the quantity remains, then add alum and vinegar. When taken, sweeten with honey. Use every half hour."—*Lynchburg Republican.*

The navigation of the Tennessee river, which is of vast importance to the enemy in forwarding supplies, is becoming rather dangerous. By reference to our reports from the northern press, it will be seen that two if not three of their transports have recently been destroyed. The policy of Tennesseeans now is to punish the invader wherever he can be found, and it will soon work out the redemption of the State. Let the good work go on.—*Memphis Appeal.*

For the Journal.

CAMP NEAR RICHARDS, 3RD JULY 1862.

SIR:—In accordance with your order of a recent date, requiring Regimental Commanders to make a report of the part taken by their respective commands in the recent engagements, I respectfully beg leave to submit the following statement:

On Wednesday, 25th June, the 20th Regiment N. C. T., under command of Col. Alfred Iverson, being ordered to advance in the direction of the Williamsburg Road, proceeded with the other regiments composing the brigade to a point within about ½ of a mile of the enemy's lines. Having been posted in reserve in the edge of a skirt of woods, the regiment was exposed for about an hour to a very heavy fire of shell from the enemy's batteries, by which we had 2 men wounded, but without the opportunity of taking any active part in the severe skirmishing in front. We then moved forward to a line of breastworks where we remained, still in reserve, until our artillery coming up, the enemy's batteries were silenced, and his troops completely driven from the field. About 8 P. M. the regiment was ordered to return to camp, to provide three days rations, and be prepared to march at 1 A. M. At that hour in the following morning (26th June) the regiment proceeded by the Mechanicsville Road, towards the Chickahominy, till the brigade was halted about a mile from the bridge. Here we remained till the enemy had been attacked by our troops under Gen. A. P. Hill, who had crossed at a point higher up the river. We were then moved forward and crossed the swamp as soon as the bridge, which had been destroyed by the enemy, had been sufficiently repaired, night was now coming on when we were formed in line of battle, within a short distance from Mechanicsville, in an open field in rear of, and close to, one of our batteries, which was pouring a heavy fire into the enemy's works in our front, they replying briskly, most of their shell however passing over us and doing but little damage. At day break we entered the village of Mechanicsville when we were ordered to halt for an hour, during this time the enemy opened fire from one of his batteries, distant about half a mile, shelling the houses and especially our hospital, in which there were many wounded men, but inflicting no loss on this regiment.—This battery having been silenced, we passed up the road half a mile beyond the village, then turning down through the fields and woods for about two miles, until we reached the rear of a very formidable set of works on a creek, and near a small pond. The enemy finding himself flanked, did not wait for our attack. We saw but one of his men, a private, whom we took prisoner: while the knapsacks, arms, blankets, &c., that were strewn around, manifested the haste and suddenness of his retreat. We then joined in the pursuit of the enemy down the Chickahominy road, till early in the afternoon, we learned he had taken a very strong position at Cold Harbor, and was prepared to offer battle. The regiment was ordered to take position to the left of the road, where we remained about two hours, exposed to the rapid and constant fire of shell kept up from the enemy's batteries. Here two of our men were seriously, one mortally, wounded. We were now ordered to cross the road and prepare for action. Having passed through an open field, say about 200 yards, we reached a small piece of woods, beyond which was the open ground in which the enemy had taken his position. The regiment had now the opportunity of opening fire, which was continued for half an hour, when they received orders from you to charge a battery in the field, about 400 yards off, and take it at all hazards. They had advanced about half way, under a terrible fire, when by some misunderstanding the command retreated to within 20 yards of the woods. Here they were halted, and the order to charge and *take* the battery repeated and understood. The regiment immediately faced about, advanced rapidly, amid a storm of grape, canister and musketry, and charged the battery with a yell. The charge was completely successful—the enemy were driven off and the battle flag of the regiment waved over their guns. One of these was turned upon their retreating columns, but the caisons having been removed no munition could be found, a constant and rapid fire of musketry was kept up against the enemy during their retreat, and the battery was held by us I think full ten minutes. At this time finding we were about to be flanked by a large force of the enemy, and seeing no appearance of reinforcements from other regiments of the Brigade, we were reluctantly compelled to abandon the guns and return to a position in the woods. This was not effected without loss, as the enemy reached the battery in force very soon after we had commenced to retreat. The character of this charge may be inferred from the severe loss which we sustained: 3 officers and sixty-seven privates killed, 6 officers and 146 privates wounded, one Lieutenant and several privates taken prisoners. Among the killed was Lt. Col. P. J. Hanson, wounded in the act of turning one of the enemy's guns, while Col. A. Iverson was disabled by a wound before the regiment had advanced very far from the woods. It may also be mentioned that we received 27 bullet-holes through our flag, while the staff was nearly cut in two. The enemy having been again defeated in this action, and continuing his retreat, on the morning of the 28th we followed in pursuit, advancing about one and a half miles to one of the enemy's hospitals, where we were compelled to remain till 1 A. M. on Monday, 30th June—the enemy having destroyed, in his retreat, the bridges, &c., which he had so laboriously constructed across the wide swamp of the Chickahominy. These having been repaired, and various other obstructions removed, we now re-crossed the swamp and continued our march until we approached the White Oak Swamp. During that night we were thrown out as picket guard. On Tuesday morning, continuing our march, we crossed the Swamp and proceeded in the direction of Malvern Hill, where we learned that the enemy had taken his strongest position in a large open field, with batteries supported by a very strong infantry force, with heavy reinforcements of fresh troops, and in range of his gunboats in the James River. My command was here ordered to charge battery, distant more than half a mile, through an open field, and fully exposed to a fire that seemed to sweep its surface with destructive missiles of every sort. We entered the field with the other regiments of the Brigade, and, led by yourself, proceeded 200 or 300 yards towards the battery, where we halted and opened fire upon the enemy. This was kept up for about one hour, when we retired to the woods. During the night I endeavored to collect my command, and withdrew with them to a field near the battle ground. The next morning, the enemy being unable to hold his position—formidable as it was—and continuing his retreat to the more immediate cover of his gunboats, we retired about two miles from the battle field, having received orders to find a suitable place to camp. There we remained until the 8th inst., having moved twice during that time, not exceeding a mile, for the better convenience of procuring water. We were then ordered to return to the vicinity of Richmond, and reached this place, about three miles from the city, on the 10th inst. In this last engagement we lost 25 privates killed, 4 officers and 94 privates wounded. A list of these you will find accompanying this report.

I am also required to specify the cases in which individuals have especially distinguished themselves by their bravery in action. Some of these, at my request, have been named in the company reports, and others were witnessed by myself; yet all agree that it is utterly impossible to discriminate correctly where so many proved beyond a doubt their coolness and courage in the field. Knowing, as I do, that, with a few exceptions, the entire regiment has nobly discharged its whole duty, I cannot wound the feelings of men equally brave by singling out a few for commendation. I feel proud of the entire command. They have deserved *well* of their country, and my only regret is the irreparable loss which the regiment has sustained in so gallantly vindicating its claims to a favorable record among the brave defenders of the South.

Col. Iverson, to whose care and skill the regiment is chiefly indebted for its efficiency in the field, though seriously wounded, will, I trust, soon be restored to us; but the loss of our Lieutenant-Colonel can never be repaired. Insensible to fear, Lieutenant-Colonel Faison was equally remarkable for the kindness of his heart; and I do not hesitate to say that, as he was beloved, so is his memory cherished by every officer and every soldier of his command. I cannot, without trespassing beyond the limits of this report, express myself as I would concerning the merits of the other brave men of this regiment, who have been wounded or killed in the late engagement. May the gratitude of their country be in proportion to the sacrifices they have so cheerfully made.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
WM. H. TOON,
Maj. Com'g Reg't.

Capt. D. P. HAULSEY, A. A. General.

Public Meeting in Onslow.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Onslow, held in the Court House at Jacksonville on Monday, 1st day of September, A. D. 1862, the following proceedings were had:

The meeting was organized by appointing Owen Huggins, Esq., Chairman, and A. J. Johnson, Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman to be to devise some plan to secure Military Aid to repel an advancing foe who has on three occasions invaded our county, and to appoint a Committee whose duty it shall be to proceed to the Capital of the State, and to wait on His Excellency, the Governor elect, Col. Z. B Vance, and request him to extend to us, the citizens of Onslow, a sufficient force to check the advance of the enemy, and protect the citizens in their homes and property.

On motion, a Committee of ten, one from each Captain's district, was appointed to select suitable persons whose duty it should be to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor elect, and explain to him the object of the meeting, and to request a sufficient Military force to repel invasion and to check the escape of slaves to the enemy's lines.

The Committee reported the following named gentlemen, to wit: James H. Foy, Jasper Etheridge and John Shepard, to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor elect, and solicit the desired aid, and further recommended that should the Committee fail in securing the desired assistance from the Governor, that they respectfully request His Excellency to recommend the Committee hereby appointed to the proper Confederate authority, and to facilitate their object by all the means in his power. The suggestion of the Committee was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on the return of said Committee.

OWEN HUGGINS, Chairman.

A. J. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Immediately after the battle of Richmond, Ky., the following congratulatory order was issued by Gen. Smith:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF KY., Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30.

The Major General Commanding returns his heartfelt thanks to the troops of this command, officers and men, for their exceeding gallantry in the several actions of this day, their patient unmurmuring endurance of fatigue during two days and nights, forced marches, and fighting three battles in twelve hours.

The country shall know of your sufferings on the march, as well as of the bold, pressing charges of this day.

To-morrow being Sunday, the General desires that the troops shall assemble, and under their several, Chaplains, shall return thanks to Almighty God, to whose mercies and goodness these victories are due.

E. KIRBY SMITH, Gen. Com'ng.

We are indebted to the *Petersburg Express* for the following extracts, taken from the New York *Times* of the 1st inst. The *Times* publishes a long list of killed and wounded, occupying three or four columns, the greater portion of whom are officers:

The Rebellion.

The past week has been another "week of battles" in Virginia. Fighting—heavy fighting has been going on there almost every day, and with results generally favorable to our arms. We have given from day to day, as they have reached us, somewhat imperfect accounts of the important events which have occurred—necessarily imperfect, because in most cases written at a distance from the scene of operations. They have been sufficient, however, to give a general idea of the great movements which have been effected and the series of skirmishes and battles which culminated on Friday and Saturday in the great struggles of which we give accounts elsewhere. We on Saturday morning published a despatch from Gen. Pope to Gen. Halleck giving an official account of the battles of Thursday, which was ended by the darkness of night and expressing the expectations that it would be renewed in the morning. In a despatch dated Saturday, Gen. Pope states that a terrible battle was fought on Friday, on the old Bull Run battle ground, with the combined force of the enemy, lasting with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which was occupied by our forces, who were too much exhausted to push matters. Gen. Pope intended to pursue as soon as reinforced by Fitz-John Porter's corps, which was expected up during the morning. At the moment of closing his dispatch, however, word was brought to Gen. Pope that the enemy were in full retreat toward the mountains, and he made immediate preparation to pursue.—Gen. Pope estimates our losses on Friday at not less than 8,000 men killed and wounded, and the losses of the rebels at fully double that number. Our captures in this battle are said to be great. Their extent will probably soon be made known. We have as yet no official reports of the operations of Saturday, but they appear to have been fully as serious as those of the day previous, and with results not quite so satisfactory. The retrograde movement of the enemy in the morning seems to have been for the purpose of meeting reinforcements, which are reported to have come up in large numbers, swelling the force to such an extent as to embolden them to make an attack in their turn—the attack on Friday being made by us. The attack was boldly met, and a severe battle ensued, the advantage of which was, on the whole, on the side of the rebels.—Gen. Pope consequently fell back in good order with his whole army to Centreville, where he was reinforced by Franklin's division, and where he was also joined by Sumner's division during the night, and again prepared to take the offensive. Yesterday, however, according to our latest despatches from Washington, no fighting of any consequence took place, though various rumors of a great battle were prevalent throughout the day.—Washington was, of course, intensely excited, and this excitement was not allayed in any measure by the report that some rebel scouts had been seen at Langley's, in the vicinity of the Chain bridge. This report, however, does not seem to be

The enemy was heavily reinforced yesterday, and attacked Gen. Pope's army before the arrival of Gens. Franklin and Sumner.

The attack was boldly met, and a severe battle followed. The advantage, on the whole, was with the enemy, and Gen. Pope fell back to Centreville with his whole army in good order.

He was joined at Centreville by Franklin, and Sumner was on the march to him last night. He occupies the strongest position in the vicinity of Washington, and is expected promptly to renew the contest and repeat the successes of Friday.

Every effort should be used to hasten the forwarding of troops.

THE OPERATIONS OF SUNDAY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, August 31.—General Pope's statement that Heintzelman's Corps would move on the enemy at daylight to-day, is confirmed by the heavy firing heard from the vicinity. Rumors of various successes have reached here, but need confirmation.

Yesterday rebel scouts were seen at Langley's in the vicinity of Chain Bridge.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent a surprise in that direction.

The impression prevails that the rebels have been entrapped, and the result of the recent manœuvring is looked for with intense eagerness.

WASHINGTON, Sunday 31—Evening.—Information received here indicates that there has been but little, if any fighting to-day.

Our army is well concentrated and the men in good condition and spirits.

From Washington.

[Dispatches to the Philadelphia Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1862.

BRIGADIER GENERAL STONE.

General Stone is to be seen daily now promenading Pennsylvania avenue, in a new suit, in full uniform.—He is always alone, and no one seems to know him, or, at least, no one notices him. We cannot learn that any trial has been ordered for him, or that he has been unconditionally released.

OUR ARTILLERY LOSS.

Our loss in artillery, it is estimated, will be more than thirty pieces. No batteries were taken from the Rebels.

LOSSES IN M'DOWELL'S CORPS.

The losses in McDowell's corps are very heavy.—That of Rickett's division is the heaviest. Out of his Generals there remains but one—Carroll, wounded some time ago; Duryea and Tower, both wounded last Friday—Hartshuff being the only one left in command.—A few days will suffice to reorganize the remains of the corps who are now here. The 14th Pennsylvania, Col. Lewis, from your city, have but about one hundred men left.

THE REBEL PLANS.

[Dispatches to the Philadelphia Ledger.]

The exact movements of Jackson are not known, but the report of his meditating a march into Maryland is universally credited. The Government is understood to be fully prepared for this, General Wool having been despatched to ———, where he will have at his command a force of 70,000 men to meet the expected invaders.

In connection with this I will state that the private accounts from Maryland are not such as the loyal men of the nation would desire, for it is boldly stated, that should Jackson succeed in getting his army into the State, he will be joined at once by not less than 60,000 of its inhabitants.

The aim is said to be to make Baltimore the headquarters of the Confederate army, cut off the northern communication with Washington, and maintain a threatening attitude towards that city—to result finally in its capture and destruction. This is the talk of the sympathizers here; but they seem to forget that once the rebels took possession of Baltimore they would be shelled out entirely and the city destroyed by the guns from Fort McHenry.

LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.

The following private despatch was received yesterday, by a gentleman of this city:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3, 1862.

Nothing is known of the losses in the Sixty-ninth Indiana. Our forces have fallen back to Covington, Kentucky. The most terrible anxiety is felt for the safety of Kentucky. Nothing but the most vigorous efforts will save her. Illinois has sent only one regiment to the field, and Ohio only eight, to twenty sent by Indiana.—*Washington Republican.*

THE LATEST FROM CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE—LEXINGTON OCCUPIED BY THE CONFEDERATES—A WAGON TRAIN CAPTURED NEAR CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—Regiments from camps and companies from the interior towns have been arriving all the afternoon.

The military authorities are very active. At six o'clock on Tuesday evening the Confederates occupied Lexington, Ky. They number 6,000 men.

Railroad and telegraphic communication has been re-established with Paris.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon a reconnoitering party proceeded with an engine within ten miles of Lexington, where they found the bridge burned. It is not known whether the Confederates still occupy Lexington or not.

A train of twelve wagons was captured within twelve miles of Cincinnati this morning.

Large numbers of negroes are being sent across the river to work on the fortifications.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—In view of the preparations that have been made and are in progress to resist the threatened attack of the Confederates, the excitement here has considerably abated.

The cotton that has been stored in the warehouses here is being rapidly transported across the Ohio river.

Purchasers refuse to pay for the cotton in store here, but offer 45 cents per pound for it when landed on the Indiana shore. This is an advance of 5 cents on the price of yesterday.

Authenticated rumors say that the Confederates are burning all the cotton they come across on their march through Tennessee and Kentucky.

Colonel Shackleford, of the 8th Kentucky cavalry, overtook A. R. Johnson at Morganfield, Union county, yesterday, killing and capturing a number of Johnson's band. He is still in pursuit of the remainder.

THE ENEMY WITHIN TWELVE MILES OF CINCINNATI.

THEY NUMBER FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3—2, P. M.—News has just been received here that the advancing Confederates have seized a railroad train at Independence, Ky., twelve miles from this city. They are said to be fifteen thousand strong. The excitement with us is increasing.—New regiments have crossed over into Kentucky.

EXCITING NEWS.

CINCINNATI, Sept 3—10 o'clock, P. M.—The excitement has been high all the afternoon. The citizens are enrolling themselves rapidly in the different wards, and large numbers are working on the fortification on the Kentucky hills.

Governor Todd, arrived this afternoon, and is in communication with the military authorities, and the utmost exertions are being made to defend the city.

The enemy is stated to be from 20,000 to 30,000 strong, and is reported at Boyle's Station, thirty-nine miles from the city. They are expected to arrive opposite the fortifications on Thursday.

The forty-fifth and ninety-ninth Ohio are falling back to Covington. Our pickets are ten miles out.

All the steamboats are ordered to remain on the Ohio side of the river.

General Gilbert's command, which fell back from Lexington, reached Frankfort to-night, relieving the anxiety for their safety. No telegraphic communication south of Falmouth.

The Yankee Army Falling Back.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of the 4th:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—At 4 o'clock this morning a train of one hundred wagons, with commissary stores, was intercepted by the enemy between Fairfax and Centreville, and driven off towards Manassas before the party could be overtaken. They secured the entire train.

So soon as this raid in the rear of our army at Centreville was known, the necessity of guarding that direction became apparent, and at noon the whole army of Virginia had abandoned Centreville, and was massed this side of Fairfax Court-House. This evening they again took up the line of march, and the advance is in sight of Munson's Hill. The enemy's cavalry followed them in the distance, but made no attack, and the entire movement was being accomplished in excellent order.

At noon to-day, Gen. McClellan rode out to meet the returning column, and was received with demonstrations of gratification and pleasure.

The works for the defence of Washington are all in excellent condition, and are strongly manned by experienced artillerists.

The gunboats now lining the Potomac are doubtless designed to prevent any attempt to interrupt the navigation of that river.

Very Latest from Washington.

THE CRISIS—THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE TWO ARMIES.

[Special correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—There seems to exist an idea that at the War Department there has been, for a few days, a hurrying to and mounting of steeds in hot haste; but there is nothing of it. All is as tranquil to the outward world as though there was nothing transpiring out of the usual course of events. A dozen contrabands, well dressed, fill the aisles to guard the different rooms from improper calls. A few officers and a few civilians move quietly from door to door.

As we entered a tall, gaunt-looking man, with a care-worn look, brushed by us, noticing no one; all seemed to fall back; his presence seemed to be an open sesame; he soon disappeared into the Secretary's room; soon the old weather-beaten hero (Heintzelman) followed.—The sharp features of Sigel and the gray-haired "chief" passed from one room to another soon after—nothing was said.

What all thought we would have given a good bit to know; what *one* of them *said* not long before *we* do know—"that our retreat, which commenced on Saturday noon, was caused by our not receiving our reinforcements twenty-four hours earlier, and that it might have been saved subsequently had they been managed differently when we were attacked!" But "are we safe?" we asked an official. "Safe? yes, but Baltimore and Harrisburg are not yet."

How about the valley of Virginia? Well, our forces have fallen back to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Leesburg! The body of the Rebel army lies near Drainesville. They must cross into Maryland for supplies, starve, or fall back to the Rappahannock.—They will, no doubt, risk a crossing. Can we prevent it? A few days will determine it.

I hope we can, and have no fears for the Capital.—But beware what you publish; you must not alarm the people and get up a panic? We do not wish to get up a panic, but think the people have a right to *know* what the *Rebels* are doing!

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S COMMAND

The following is the correct form in which the order with reference to Gen. McClellan has been issued:—

GENERAL ORDERS No. 122.
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, SEP. 2, 1862

Major-General McClellan will have command of the fortifications of Washington, and of all the troops for the defence of the Capital. By command of

Major-General HALLECK,
E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register.

From Richmond, Ky.

RICHMOND, KY., Sunday, August 30th, 1862.

God blessed us with a great victory yesterday, and this morning finds us enjoying the blessings of the Yankee camp. Skirmishing the evening previous indicated the proximity of the two armies. We camped with Gen. Smith 15 miles from Richmond, and early next morning we proceeded to meet the enemy, who were 7 miles from Richmond. The road was crowded for miles with infantry and artillery, so that Gen. Smith had to pass through the fields in order to gain the front. As he passed along the lines I never heard such cheering for Gen. Smith. I think troops never were more eager for battle, nor more sure of success. About 8 o'clock the boom of artillery was evidence that the ball was now opened. Soon the contest became hot and general. Volley after volley of musketry was poured in upon them, and for about two hours the battle raged with great fury. The fight lasted about four hours, when they gave way, falling back two miles. Gen. Clayburn was wounded early in the engagement, and Col. Fitzgerrel, of the 15th Tennessee, was killed. After refreshing a short time on the contents of Yankee haversacks, they were again attacked and routed a second time, falling back to town. Notwithstanding our men had been marching for weeks, and enduring all the privations nearly that men could endure, they fought like they had been resting for a month.

Three miles from town now, Capt. Owen's Co. Cav., with skirmishers on either side of the road, marched down the pike towards town, taking prisoners all along as we went. When we came within sight of town we found the enemy drawn up in line of battle on this side, in front of the graveyard. The Brigade which had been sent out on the Crab Orchard road by Gen. Smith, was now forming on the hill to the right. We took some prisoners in front of their lines and them looking at us. We returned back and the infantry and artillery moved up, and a third attack was made about 5 p. m. The artillery played awhile and then the fight was entirely with small arms. For about half an hour the fight was the hottest I ever heard. They could not stand the unerring fire from our undaunted men any longer, and they gave way, a third time, in utter confusion, leaving all their artillery but one piece, which the cavalry took.

At 6 o'clock the army entered the town, amid the dead rumbling of flying artillery, the frantic shouts of victorious thousands and the waving of handkerchiefs. The great excitement and confusion did not prevent the kind hearted ladies from coming to the edge of the streets with buckets of water to relieve the almost famished soldiers, and welcome them as friendly visitors.—The artillery rushed to the far side of the town and a few shots were fired at the retreating foe, and then the cavalry turned loose. Cols. Scott, Starnes and Morrison, had made a circuitous march while the last battle was being fought, and got in the rear of the enemy.—About ten o'clock the news came that the whole army was captured and demoralized.

Their number was estimated by Gen. Smith at 10,000. They lost about 4,000 to 5,000 killed wounded and prisoners, all their artillery, ammunition, wagons, commissaries, &c. The rout was complete, and their loss about five to one of ours. Gen. Bull Nelson was wounded and reported captured. Gen. Manson, second in command was captured. One General killed. After the fight was over Gen. Smith rode along the lines, and never, never, have I heard such shouting and rejoicing. Gen. Smith raised his hat and said, "Hurrah my brave boys, you have done the best days work ever done in the Southern Confederacy."

May this only be the commencement of a series of brilliant victories to Gen. Smith. May his laurels be as bright and as lasting as his marching has been hard and toiling.

R. M. S.

GEN. LEE.—A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from the army, says of Gen. Lee:

You cannot imagine a plainer or more unostentatious looking man than the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies—General Lee. Take a human form, say five feet eight inches in height, its constituents well knit together, full in its proportions, and yet without superfluity. Add to it a well shaped, squarely-built head, with a front whose every line is marked with energy and genius, a pair of keen, dark eyes—brown in the parlor, but black in the field—that seem to embrace everything at a glance; a handsomely-shaped nose, such as Napoleon liked to see on his Generals; a mouth indicative of an iron will, and a countenance whose natural expression is one of gentleness and benevolence; cover the head, mouth, and lower part of the face with a heavy growth of short gray hair; invest the whole figure with grace, and an unassuming consciousness of strength, purpose, and position; let it speak to you in a voice whose tones of politeness never vary, whether uttered to the highest or the lowest in rank, and you have as full and complete a description as I can give of the distinguished man who at this moment holds in the hollow of his hand the destiny of his country.

Generals Kearney and Stevens.

General Philip Kearney, killed at the battle of Germantown, was well known in the old army. He was a Captain in the Second Dragoons during the Mexican war, and distinguished himself by his gallantry in the battles in the Valley. He lost an arm by a cannon shot while leading a charge against the retreating enemy after the battle of Churubusco. After the war he resigned, and took up his residence in New York. Here he again distinguished himself, but not in the field of Mars. He seduced and eloped to Europe with Miss Maxwell, daughter of Hugh Maxwell, a well known New York lawyer and politician, deserting his wife and children. Mrs. Kearney subsequently obtained a divorce; and Captain Kearney then married Miss Maxwell. He entered the U. S. army again at the commencement of the present war, and was, at the time of his death, a Major General of Volunteers. He commanded a division of the Army of the Potomac on the Occoquan last year, and came to the Peninsula with McClellan. We do not know that he did anything remarkable in Virginia, though we heard of him in the battles around Richmond, especially at Savage's Station, where he commanded under General Sumner.

General Stevens is one of the Northern political Generals. He was known as the great wagon road man, and was Governor of Oregon and delegate in Congress from that Territory. He was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee at Washington in 1860, and professed to be a firm friend of the South.—*Richmond Whig.*

General Stevens was not a mere political General.—He was a Major of Engineers in the U. S. Army previous to his being Governor of Oregon, and delegate from Washington Territory. He was a graduate of West Point and first in his class.—JOURNAL.

From the Battle Field—Official Letter from Gen. Lee to President Davis.

We are indebted to a friend for an extra from the Richmond *Enquirer*, dated last Saturday evening, from which we extract the following letter, addressed by Gen. Lee to President Davis:

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHW'N VA.,
Chantilly, 3d September, 1862.

His Excellency, JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America:

Mr. President—My letter of the 30th ult. will have informed your Excellency of the progress of this army, to that date. General Longstreet's Division having arrived the day previous, was formed in order of battle on the right of General Jackson, who had been engaged with the enemy since morning, resisting an attack commenced on the 28th. The enemy, on the latter day, was vigorously repulsed, leaving his numerous dead and wounded on the field. His attack on the morning of the 29th was feeble, but became warmer in the afternoon, when he was again repulsed by both wings of the army. His loss on this day, as stated in his published report herewith enclosed, amounted to 8,00 in killed and wounded.

The enemy being reinforced, renewed the attack on the afternoon of the 30th, when a general advance of both wings of the army was ordered, and after a fierce combat, which raged till after 9 o'clock, he was completely defeated and driven beyond Bull Run. The darkness of the night, his destruction of the Stone Bridge after crossing, and the uncertainty of the fords, stopped the pursuit.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in the strong position at Centreville, and the army was put in motion towards the Little River Turnpike, to turn his right. Upon reaching Ox Hill on the 1st September he was again discovered in our front on the heights of Germantown, and about five P. M. made a spirited attack upon the front and right of our columns, with a view of apparently covering the withdrawal of his trains on the Centreville road, and masking his retreat. Our position was maintained with but slight loss on both sides. Major General Kearney was left by the enemy dead on the field. During the night the enemy fell back to Fairfax C. H., and abandoned his position at Centreville. Yesterday about noon, he evacuated Fairfax C. H., taking the roads as reported to me to Alexandria and Washington.

I have, as yet, been unable to get official reports of our loss or captures in these various engagements. Many gallant officers have been killed or wounded. Of the General officers, Ewell, Trimble, Taliaferro, Fields, Jenkins and Mahone, have been reported wounded. Cols. Means, Marshall, Baylor, Neff and Gadberry, killed. About 7,000 prisoners have already been paroled, about the same number of small arms collected from the field, and thirty pieces of cannon captured, besides a number of wagons, ambulances, &c. A large number of arms still remain on the ground. For want of transportation valuable stores had to be destroyed as captured, while the enemy, at their various depots are reported to have burned many millions of property in their retreat.

* * * * * * *

Nothing could surpass the gallantry and endurance of the troops, who have cheerfully borne every danger and hard ship, both on the battle field and march

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your most ob't serv't,
R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

[Chantilly is North of Centreville and North west of Fairfax Court House, about six or eight miles from each. The "letter of the 30th," referred to in the above was not received. The "Little River Turnpike leads from Middleburg to Alexandria, and intersects the Centreville Turnpike about a mile this side of Fairfax Court House. Germantown is on the Little River Turnpike, about half a mile west of its intersection with the Centreville Turnpike.]

The following correspondence will illustrate the thoroughness of the enemy's defeat on the battle of the 30th. It bears date, as will be seen, of the next day:

CENTREVILLE, August 31, 1862.

SIR: Many of the wounded of this Army have been left on the field, for whom I desire to send ambulances. Will you please inform me whether you consent to a truce until they are cared for? I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com.

COMMANDING OFFICER Confederate Forces near Groveton.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., August 31, 1862.

Major Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., Commanding, &c.:

SIR:—Consideration for your wounded induces me to consent to your sending ambulances to convey them within your lines. I cannot consent to a truce nor a suspension of military operations of this army. If you should desire to send for your wounded, should your ambulances report to Dr. Guild, Medical Director of this Army, he will give directions for their transportation.

The wounded will be paroled, and it is understood that no delay will take place in their removal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed.) R. E. LEE, General.

The following letter, received at a still later date, shows what a vast number of the enemy's wounded still lay upon the field of battle—four days after the engagement—notwithstanding the efforts made by Pope's officers to remove them under the permission granted by Lee. The answer of Gen. Lee to this application of Dr. Coolidge has not been communicated:

CENTREVILLE, Va., Sept. 3, 1862.

Gen. ROBERT LEE, Commanding Confederate Army:

GENERAL—Medical Director Guilet, of the Confederate Army, and Medical Director McFarlin, of the U. S. Army, have just arrived here from the battle-field, near Manassas. The accounts they give are far more serious than my previous information had led me to believe. Our wounded soldiers, to the number of near three thousand, many still lying on the field, are suffering for food. I have no commissary stores, and my supplies of medical comforts are wholly inadequate. With every kindly intention and effort on the part of those under your command, the loss of life must be very great, unless food an means of transporting the wound ed within our own lines are promptly supplied.

I know of no source of adequate supply nearer than Washington.

If, General, you can, consistently with duty, permit supplies of food and transport wagons for wounded to pass through your lines to and return from the battle field, you will save very many lives and much suffering. If you cannot do this, I beg that you will, for humanity sake, point out some other way in which the needful relief may be obtained.

I am within your lines, and, of course, cannot provide the necessary relief without your permission.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RICH'D H. COOLIDGE,
Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—The following appointments in the Navy, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, are officially announced:

Admiral.—Capt. Franklin Buchanan, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in attacking the enemy's fleet in Hampton Roads, and destroying the frigate Congress, sloop-of-war Cumberland and three small steamers, whilst in command of the Confederate States squadron in the waters of Virginia, on the 8th of March 1862."

Captain.—Commander R. Semmes, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in Capturing and destroying the enemy's commerce on the high seas, whilst in command of the C. S. steamer Sumter."

Commander.—Lieut. Isaac Brown, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in successfully engaging the enemy's fleet in the Mississippi river, before the city of Vicksburg, whilst in command of the iron-clad steamer Arkansas, on the 15th day of July, 1862."

From the Jackson Mississippian.

TUPELO, Aug. 30th.

The official report of Col. Faulkner, commanding Partisan Rangers, which has been received at headquarters, puts his late skirmish at Rienzi in a more favorable light for our cause.

The Colonel reports that his command, numbering three hundred, was divided by him in two parties for the purpose of coming on Rienzi in the front and flank. The party under the command of Capt. Harris charged the Federals, who broke and fled in every direction, while we killed several in this charge and captured six. The Yankees were pursued through the streets of the town and into their camp, through which our guerrillas dashed, killing two commissioned officers, and here put a whole regiment to inglorious flight, and killed two privates as they run through the woods on the skirts of town.

Having accomplished all that was desired, Col Faulkner ordered a retreat, and was surrounded and hotly pursued by a large body of the enemy, but succeeded in making his escape with the loss of only one man. The loss of the enemy is estimated at thirty. The affair was dashing and reckless in the extreme, and it is marvelous how few men were lost upon the side of the guerrillas.

I have just returned from a three days' scout in the vicinity of Rienzi, and have been a witness of the effects of the most horrible and atrocious conduct of the Yankees, such as to make the coldest blood boil and the weakest fist clench at the recital. There is not a slave left in the neighborhood, save a few who, having been forced from their homes to the Yankee camp, were true enough to return to their masters. Every man having Southern sentiments has been forced from home, and the women left at home are the recipients of constant insult.

A lady whose husband had been forced from home, had all of her slaves carried off by the jayhawkers, but entreated the Colonel in command to grant her permission to retain a girl of thirteen as a nurse, and to this the hypocritical thief consented.

The party had not left the house an hour before half a dozen returned, with the mother of the girl, and demanded her. The lady replied she had received the consent of the colonel to retain this slave, when the brutes set the negro woman upon her mistress, whose features and arms still bear the impress of violence—and themselves drawing revolvers, threatening instant death without the girl was released.

This is but one instance of which there are hundreds. A deserter in from Rienzi yesterday states that the camp is overrun with stolen and runaway negroes. There has been no change in military affairs at this point, and everything remains in *statu quo*.

WARRIOR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept 6th, 1862.

The House debated the Military Bill. No action. One hundred and sixty prisoners, including sixty-two commissioned officers, arrived here this evening from Manassas.

Gen. Lee in a letter to the President says: "We paroled seven thousand prisoners, captured about the same number of small arms and 30 cannon."

General Kearney was killed by the 49th Georgia Regiment. Pope sent a letter to General Lee begging him to take care of his wounded.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 7th, 1862.

A letter from Gen. Lee to President Davis, dated Chantilly, Sept. 3d, says that on Monday the enemy attacked the front of our advancing columns with the view of apparently covering the withdrawal of his train on the Centreville Road and masking his retreat. Our position was maintained, with but slight loss on both sides. Major Gen. Kearney (Yankee) was killed in the affair. On Tuesday, about noon, the enemy evacuated Fairfax Court House, and proceeded towards Alexandria.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS FROM OUR ARMY IN TENNESSEE.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.)

TUPELO, MISS, Sept. 5th, 1862.

Gen. Armstrong's official dispatch says: Since his last dispatch he has crossed the Hatchie river, passed between Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn., destroying the bridges and trestle work at Denmark, encountered regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery: He captured the artillery, destroyed a portion of the train, took two hundred and thirteen prisoners, and killed and wounded, by their own accounts, seventy-five of the enemy. Our loss is small. The prisoners were paroled.

At the Bolivar fight, two Federal Colonels were among the killed; at Denmark, one Lieut. Colonel, and other officers were taken prisoners.

He had the co-operation of Col. Jackson, whose command deserves equal credit with his own.

MARTIAL LAW REVOKED IN JACKSON.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 5th, 1862.

Gen. Van Dorn to-day revoked his order declaring martial law.

The steamer Essex come to Vicksburg to-day, fired two guns at our lower batteries, which replied to them. The Essex then retired.

FROM TENNESSEE—BUELL'S ARMY BEYOND MURFREESBORO'—YANKEE COURIER CAPTURED—RUMORED CAPTURE OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 7th, 1862.

Private information to the "Rebel," from Winchester, Tenn., states that it is absolutely certain that Buell's entire force is beyond Murfreesboro'.

A Yankee courier has been taken in North Alabama, with despatches from Buell to Rosecranz, urging the latter to join the former at Nashville, with all possible speed.

The whole of Middle Tennessee is in a blaze, and the people are preparing to join the Confederate army. They have suffered greatly from the Yankee occupation of their country, and swear vengeance. Let all the refugees from Middle Tennessee now come home.

Yankee rumors say that Louisville is captured. We also have encouraging rumors from between Decatur and Columbia, but it is not proper to mention them.

Gen. Bragg's army is in the highest spirits, and are invincible from the late news from Virginia and Kentucky.

KIRBY SMITH IN FRONT OF CINCINNATI.—HE DEMANDS ITS SURRENDER.—NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

GRENADA, Sept. 8, 1862.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 7th contains the following dispatch:

Boat B. arrived here last evening about 4 o'clock from Cairo. A gentleman on board had a copy of an extra just issued from the *Gazette* office at Cairo, previous to the departure of the boat, which states substantially as follows:

On Thursday morning the Federal forces at Covington and Newport were marched out to meet Gen. Kirby Smith, who was 9 miles off. After an hour's march Gen. Smith was encountered, and the Federal forces were drawn up in line of battle and ordered to fire. When they had fired one round, it was discovered that the Confederates had an overwhelming number, and the entire Federal force was ordered to fall back, General Smith advancing upon them.

When the Confederates reached Covington and Newport, Gen. Smith demanded the surrender of both places, which was complied with, he taking possession. On Friday morning at 10.30, A. M., a flag of truce was sent across the river and the surrender of Cincinnati demanded, two hours being allowed the authorities. The Mayor asked four hours, which was granted.

Gen. Smith in response to inquiries, informed the citizens that private property would be respected, but all United States property must be delivered up.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 8th, 1862.

In the *Senate* to-day, several bills were presented and resolutions of enquiry adopted.

Bills were passed fixing the annual pay of Engineers in the Navy, and amending the act to organize the Marine corps.

The military exemption bill was under consideration until the adjournment of the Senate.

In the *House*, a bill was passed providing for the further issue of Treasury notes. Also, a bill to pay the Choctaw Nation the interest on certain bonds due them by the State of Virginia. The House then resumed the consideration of the Conscript Bill.

THE YANKEES EVACUATING ALABAMA—GENERAL BRAGG'S ARMY—OUR FORCES CROSSED THE POTOMAC.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 8th, 1862.

Official information has been received here of the evacuation of Alabama by the Yankees. They are rapidly falling back from all points in Middle Tennessee to Nashville.

The news from Virginia has infused Gen. Bragg's army with a spirit which will prove invincible.

The morning papers assert that three divisions of Gen'l LEE's army have crossed the Potomac. The report is believed here, though no official information of the fact has been received.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 9th, 1862.

Despatches from the West, in late Northern papers, state that the rebels are pressing towards Covington.

Business is entirely suspended in Cincinnati, and martial law has been proclaimed.

The town of Buckhannon, Upshur county, Virginia, was captured by the Confederates on the 30th August, and the Confederates were advancing on Clarksburg. There was great alarm at the latter place, and all moveable public property had been removed.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 9th, 1862.

In the Senate the House bill, to pay certain interest due the Choctaws, was passed. The military exemption bill was further discussed. The Senate bill, changing the meeting of the next regular session of Congress to the 2d Monday in January, was passed. A resolution for adjournment on the 30th inst., was adopted.

In the House Mr. Wright, of Georgia, submitted a preamble declaring that, as the legislation of the Congress of the United States, military orders, etc., will provoke retaliation and inaugurate a war shocking to humanity, etc., it is Resolved, That the President send a Commissioner to the Government of the United States, to treat upon the manner of conducting the war, and, if possible, agree upon terms whereby its horrors may be mitigated. Laid over. The discussion of the Conscript Bill was continued until the adjournment.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL BRAGG.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 10th, 1862.

A congratulatory order from Gen. Bragg to his army, on the recent successes of the Confederate arms, has just been received. It is dated Sparta, Sept. 9th, and commences by saying that our campaign opens auspiciously. The enemy is in full retreat, with consternation and demoralization destroying his ranks. To secure the fruits of this condition, we must press vigorously and unceasingly.

Alabamians, your State is redeemed! Tennesseans, your Capitol and State is almost restored! Without firing a gun, you return conquerors! Kentuckians, the first great blow has been struck for your freedom.

Soldiers from the other States share the happiness of our more fortunate brothers, and will press on with them for the redemption of their homes and women.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG.

How Mr. Sanders Escaped.

THE PURPORT OF HIS DISPATCHES.

Few men are better known at the North than Mr. Sanders, and yet, by the simplest of disguises, he escaped recognition. Some years ago he was much concerned in Lake Superior mining; and he passed through the Federal States as a miner, with a strong Cornish brogue, carrying his tools in his hand. At Niagara, however, he was stopped, no one being allowed to cross the river without a pass. In conversation with the sentry, he expressed in the broadest dialect his utter unbelief in the possibility of any man, much less a carriage, traversing in safety such a frail structure. The sentry, equally resolute, in affirming the contrary doctrine, finally proposed a practical trial, and with much feigned trepidation Mr. Sanders consented to walk a little way across; having once started, he did not consider it necessary to return, but made for the Clifton House where he had to make himself known before the proprietor of that aristocratic hotel could be induced to receive a guest of his appearance.

We are authorized to state that Mr. Sanders is the bearer of the draft of a commercial treaty, which the Confederate envoys will propose to the chief European powers irrespective of recognition or intervention. Recognition without intervention is considered by President Davis as practically valueless to the Confederacy, and intervention itself is not regarded as a necessity in the present position of affairs. He believes that no solid and durable peace can be obtained except by the concurrence of the United States, and that this concurrence can be won by an appeal to its material interests, and the resulting pressure by the Northern people, upon their Government. In this view the Confederate envoys will propose to the European powers, a treaty of commerce, to take effect on the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy States by the United States, or the opening of the ports by other means; guaranteeing absolute free trade, with participation in the coasting trade and internal navigation, to the powers accepting it, on certain condition; and the same advantage will be proffered to the United States, leaving the latter to choose between a prolongation of the war, with its doubtful issue, and the immediate restoration of the benefits of reciprocal trade.—*Canada Paper.*

PILE DRIVING.—"Well, what next," said Mrs. Partington, as she interrupted Ike, who was reading the war news—"the pickets are driven in five miles!—Bless my poor soul, but that will make a strong fence. I suppose they had to be driven in deep to keep the Secessionaders from digging out under them."

For the Wilmington Journal.

An Appeal to the Citizens and Patriots of North Carolina.

We the undersigned ministers of the Eastern Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, having been appointed a Committee for the purpose of publishing an *Appeal in behalf of the Daughters of our deceased Soldiers*, respectfully and earnestly ask your attention to the following:

1. The above named Conference has in contemplation the erection of a Female Semisary, with a view to furnish the daughters of our deceased and disabled soldiers with a gratuitous education including board and clothing, if needed.

2. The Institution is to be located at Louisville, Forsythe county, N. C., a remarkably healthy locality, where 20 acres of land, and 3,000 dollars in cash have already been secured from two citizens of the place, to aid in the erection of the necessary buildings.

3. In order to establish this enterprise on a sure and permanent basis, it is proposed to create in the outset a fund of 100,000 dollars, to be called "*The Soldier's Endowment Fund*," the interest alone of which shall be expended in the education of the class of orphans referred to. The Board of Directors will be instructed to make from time to time such additions to this fund as the growing wants of the Institution may require.

4. Besides the daughters of deceased and disabled soldiers, other young ladies may be admitted into the Seminary at the discretion of the Board and Faculty; but all profits arising from their education will be added to the Endowment Fund.

5. When the immediate object for which this Institution is planted, shall cease to exist: that is to say, when there shall no longer be any female orphans of deceased and disabled soldiers to educate, then the Board will admit upon its bounty, so many indigent female orphans generally as can be sustained by the fund.

6. Application will be made to the next Legislature of our State for a Charter, to enable the Board to carry the above plan into execution, as speedily as possible.

7. The course of instruction to be pursued in the Institution, will embrace all the branches usually taught in the best Female Seminaries of the State, it being deemed desirable, that as regards education, the poor orphans of our noble soldiers should enjoy equal advantages with the greatest and richest in the land.

8. Although this Institution will be planted under the auspices of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of this State, it will by no means be sectarian in its character, as the Board of Directors will be composed of members of different denominations, and the pupils will be selected indiscriminately from among the families of deceased and disabled soldiers, without regard to religious creeds.

9. In order that all may have an opportunity to aid in this benevolent enterprise, our agents, the Rev. J. D. Scheck of Guilford, N. C., and the Rev. J. H. Mengert of Wilmington N. C., are hereby authorized to call upon those citizens of our Commonwealth, who are still at their homes, and to receive from them in cash or bonds such donations and subscriptions, as their patriotic liberality may prompt them to give. They are also instructed to procure if practicable, permission from the proper authorities to visit our soldiers now in camp, or in the field, and to receive from them such contributions as they are willing and able to make. The names of contributors and their residences, or in the case of soldiers, the Regiments and Companies in which they served, will be carefully recorded in a blank book kept for that purpose, and placed in the archives of the institution.

10. With a view of keeping this enterprise prominently before the public, and enlisting the sympathies of all classes in its behalf, our agents will from time to time publish the amounts collected, in the principal papers in the State.

And now, Fellow Citizens, we appeal to you, and hope to have your hearty co-operation in this good work. We are under lasting obligations to the noble defenders of our soil. When they left their homes, their wives and their children, to arrest the progress of an invading foe on the bloody battle-field, they did so in the sure expectation that, if they should never return to their loved ones, the protecting and fostering care of a grateful country would be extended over them. By this hope they have been sustained amidst the arduous duties, the many privations, and the great sufferings of a soldier's life: by it they have been supported in the hour of death. Patriotism, not to say Christianity, would dictate that in this they should not be disappointed. The great Founder of Christianity has said: "The Poor ye have always with you," and in the brief history of our Confederacy we have been forcibly reminded of this momentous truth. We are all aware of the alarming destitution, to which many of the families of our soldiers have been reduced, without any possible means for intellectual improvement; yet we should all feel that if any indigent children in our State are entitled to receive the highest mental culture, it is the offspring of those who have stood as a wall of fire between us and our enemies. For them, and for them exclusively, we wish to endow an Institution, in which their wants will be met, and in which they will be prepared to occupy respectable positions in society.

Our appeal is directed especially to the ladies. It has fallen to the lot of their sex to mould the destinies of nations. In this fact many striking illustrations are afforded by the past. And when the history of our present national struggle shall have been written, it will appear to the world, that for our independence as a nation, we are in a great measure indebted to the pure patriotism of our ladies. To them, therefore, we especially appeal, to come forward and aid us in building up an Institution, in which a destitute portion of their sex shall receive that intellectual and moral training which will enable them to follow their noble example. Our Confederacy is yet in its infancy. As its history progresses, we may require other bands of Spartan fathers and sons, to be cheered on to deeds of valor by Spartan mothers and daughters. If we devise means to raise the latter, we shall never lack the former; and our Confederacy will then occupy that lofty position among the nations of the earth, to which it is so justly entitled.

REV. BRYANT C. HALL.
[305-5t&3-1t] " JAMES R. SIKES.

EAST TENNESSEE.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writes on the 1st inst:

Maj. Gen. McCown arrived here to-day and assumed command of the Department of East Tennessee, in place of Gen. E. K. Smith. Gen. McCown is an East Tennessean himself, and well understands the character of the people here. The line of policy which he will no doubt pursue as a strict disciplinarian, as well as being a firm but most humane and just soldier, will greatly conduce to redeem East Tennessee from Union-Lincolnism. During the absence of Gen. Smith, Capt. J. F. Belton, Assistant Adjutant General, one of the most talented and efficient officers in the service, was left in charge of the department, during the interregnum, and has administered it with great ability, besides winning great popularity by his uniform courtesy. He is succeeded by Maj. H. C. Bradford, an officer of distinguished acquirements and a most brave and gallant gentleman.

Missouri Active.

Although proceeding without any general organization, our friends in Missouri are accomplishing a great and good work. Our accounts are all from Northern journals, and although one-sided, as a matter of course, prove an activity and concert of action throughout the State which is giving the Federals serious trouble. North of the river this is particularly the case, where even the abolition papers admit our friends have sec

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT'R 6, 1862.

THE news from the late battles near Manassas Junction comes in slowly. It is evident however that the fighting there has been at least as hard as any that has taken place during the war. We copy to-day from the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, sundry details reported and surmised we presume, but mostly reliable.

We have lost immensely, although we have undoubtedly routed the enemy. The loss of Ewell alone, is a very heavy one, for he was not only one of the bravest and best fighting generals in our army, but he was one of the most modest. We could hear of what he did, and he was always at work, but we never heard any of this from himself. If he ever made reports, which we suppose he did, we do not recollect to have seen any of them published. He was Jackson's right-hand man and probably his equal in many respects and in some his superior. By the way, we find ourselves speaking of Ewell in the past tense as though he were dead, while he is only wounded, but his wound is of such a character as must deprive the country of his services during the war.

Among the Yankee Generals reported killed or mortally wounded are Pope and Sickles or Sigel, the two latter names being mixed up, also Banks. We should almost regret to learn that Pope or Sickles had met a soldier's death on the battle-field. They only deserve a felon's doom.

Somehow we cannot help thinking that the enemy must have partially succeeded in their preliminary attack upon the right wing of our army commanded by General Longstreet. We think the object of Longstreet was, if possible, to prevent a junction between the forces of Pope and McClellan. That junction did take place however, for General Lee announces a victory on Saturday over the combined forces of Generals McClellan and Pope.

From Manassas Junction to Gordonsville is 61 miles; all that distance is without telegraph or railroad communication, the wires having been torn down and the bridges ruined by the retreating enemy.

All the rumours go to show that our victory on Saturday was full and complete, but all after that is vague. Where the enemy is, or where our army is now to be found, can only be surmised at.

The news from the West is *good*. How Kirby Smith, who was, when last heard from, besieging Federal Morgan's force at Cumberland Gap, got to be fighting Bull Nelson's force at Richmond, Kentucky, something like a hundred miles from the Gap, is more than we can understand. He whipped Nelson pretty badly. Bragg is on the move, and he will keep moving. Now is our time.

DID it ever strike anybody that if a steamer with an "assorted cargo" of Yankee goods, taken in at Nassau, attempts to run the blockade, she generally does it; and if the same steamer takes out cotton to Nassau, to be immediately taken thence to New York or Boston, she somehow slips out without the blockaders seeing her.

But let a vessel have a cargo on board that does not come from Yankee land, and the blockaders are wide-awake, and she is gone for certain; or let her try to run out with cotton not intended for the Yankee market, and she is bound to be picked up. Just keep your eyes open and see if this thing is not about so. It is time that this knowledge should be realized and acted upon. We do not accuse our citizens of any complicity with Lincolndom—we know that generally they are incapable of such a thing—but we do think that the Yankee agents do connive at this sort of thing. By means of their consuls they know precisely what cargo a vessel takes on board, and they act accordingly.

APPOINTMENT.—We are pleased to learn that Capt. W. S. NORMENT, formerly of the 18th regiment, has been appointed to the command of Co. D, 51st regiment N. C. T., *vice* Capt. WATERS, resigned. Captain NORMENT is an officer of experience as a soldier, and personally is a very clever gentleman; so that, upon the whole, we must take it for granted that the appointment is one every way "fit to be made."

GENERAL BEAUREGARD has been assigned to the Department of Georgia and South Carolina. We wish he would come over this way sometimes, or if not, we do wish the powers that be would make General Whiting a Major General, which he deserves to be, and put him in charge of the Department of North Carolina. We say this from no feeling of disparagement to General Clingman or any other officer. But however brave and talented we know these gentlemen to be, we also know that they are neither educated military engineers, nor experienced soldiers like Beauregard or Whiting.

UPON the events of the next few weeks will depend very much of good or ill for the future of the Confederacy. Let us but occupy Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri for two months and we will then be able to hold them permanently. These States are, if in our hands, good for fifty thousand soldiers from each, in addition to all they have already sent, and they are also the greatest food-producing States in the Confederacy. With these States and Western Virginia in our hands the military power of the Confederacy would be nearly doubled, not only in men but in the means of supporting an army, in food and in transportation.

It is not at all improbable that before the enemy can get his new levies into service we may have accomplished all this and be able to bring the forces and resources of these great Western regions into the field on the side of the Confederacy. Such is evidently the programme. Whether in truth a majority of the popular vote in Kentucky or in Maryland would even now be given for the Confederacy, is in our opinion somewhat doubtful, but taking it for granted that they are hostile to us, we surely have every right to use their resources and deprive the emeny of them.

IT IS something of a coincidence, that on the very same day on which General Lee was scattering the combined forces of Pope, McClellan and Burnside, Kirby Smith should have been cutting to pieces the army of General Bull Nelson, near Richmond, Ky., and within twenty-five miles of Lexington, in that State. The route of Nelson's army was at least as complete as that of the Federal army of Virginia, and from all we can hear, *that* was almost as complete as it well could be. Strangely enough at this second battle of Mannassas the relative position of the armies was completely changed from that at the battle of the 21st July, 1861. Our army having intercepted that of Pope and McClellan and got between them and Washington City occupied the position that the enemy did last year, while they advanced upon us from the South, trying to force their way through and re-establish their communications with Washington City. They failed to do this and are said to be trying to get the remnants of their army off to the valley in the direction of Luray, but as Robinson is up that way with Ashby's cavalry, this line of retreat, or rather of flight, will not prove an easy road to travel.

It would seem that part of Burnside's force was in the battle of Saturday last under General Reno, his second in command. We take it that the balance has been ordered up from Fredericksburg for the defence of Washington City.

THE TELEGRAPH.—We learn that the office of the Southern telegraph has been re-opened at Culpepper Court House, and that the line is being rapidly extended towards Fairfax. Culpepper is the distributing postoffice for all army mails.

For the above information we are indebted to Mr. Durnin, telegraphic manager at this point.

The War.

Still the details of the recent great battles at Manassas come in slowly, and neither from the Richmond nor Lynchburg papers can we obtain anything satisfactory. The loss on both sides must have been heavy and the slaughter of the enemy fearful. There are reports that Sigel and Sickles were killed, and Pope and McClellan mortally wounded, and that Burnside and all his staff had been captured. There may be something in all this, but it must be taken with many grains of allowance. It is certain that the enemy after claiming the victory on Thursday and Friday admit a terrrible defeat on Saturday. They are said to be attemptiog a retreat in the direction of Leesburg on the Potomac, the point near which General Evans inflicted such a terrible disaster upon them last year. They cannot retreat either to Washington City or their gunboats as our forces are completely in their rear. Our telegraphic column contains some extracts purporting to come from Northern papers going to confirm the impression of the completeness of the overthrow of the combined Federal army.

We regret that we are totally unable to obtain any information in reference to the casualties among the troops from this State. Not a word. The Virginia papers contain some few details, but wholly from their own regiments.

The fight and victory of Kirby Smith in Kentucky is hardly less glorious and important than the transaction in Northern Virginia. Indeed if there be any truth in the dispatch that represents the whole of Nelson's force as having eventually been captured, it would be difficult to estimate the importance of this victory, opening to us, as it does, the route to Lexington, to Frankfort, to Louisville and to Cincinnati.

The vague givings out of the presence of a Confederate fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi seem to assume some form and pressure. Whether there are twelve vessels there or not, or whether the fleet has taken the forts or not, it is evident that there is something the matter with the Federals at New Orleans. There is something paralyzing their energies there and on the river. That we could have gathered together a fleet sufficient to drive off the Federal flotilla and take Fort Jackson, looks like being too good to be true. We will see after a while.

President Davis has, by proclamation, set apart Thursday, the 18th day of September, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the great mercies vouchsafed to our people, and more especially for the triumph of our arms at Richmond and Manassas. We have indeed much reason to be thankful.

THE 59TH REGIMENT N. C. T. was organized here yesterday by the election of the following field officers:

James D. Radcliffe, *Colonel*.
Wm. S. Devane, *Lt. Colonel*.
Henry Harding, *Major*.

The following Companies compose this regiment:—

Co. A, from Sampson, Capt. W. S. Devane.
" B, " Beaufort, " Henry Harding.
" C, " Craven, " —— Mallett.
" D, " Chatham, " N. A. Ramsay.
" E, " Greene, " A. Croom.
" F, " Pitt, Greene and Wilson, Capt. A. J. Moore.
" G, " New Hanover, Capt. J. F. Moore.
" H, " Martin, " W. B. Lanier.
" I, " Alleghany, " A. B. Cox.
" K, " Onslow, " F. D. Koonce.

Col. Radcliffe and Lt. Col. Devane are very well-known here, and will make most excellent officers, as no doubt Major Harding will also, although we have not the pleasure of knowing him, and therefore cannot speak with certainty.

"The Soldier's Endowment Fund."

We would call attention to the appeal to the citizens and patriots of North Carolina, in behalf of the proposed fund for the erection of a Female Seminary, with a view to furnish the daughters of our deceased and disabled soldiers with a gratuitous education, including board and clothing, if necessary.

The object is one which commends itself to the regards of all, and we think the plan proposed is a good one for the accomplishment of the object in view.

DIVIDEND.—The Director of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road have declared a dividend of five per cent. See notice.

As Mr. Clown springs into the sawdust arena with a whoop and a shout, and the announcement "Here I am," so did General Pope spring into the military arena in Virginia with a big proclamation and a loud boast. As Mr. Clown jumps round and contorts to get out of the way of the ring master, so does Pope fly from before the forces of Lee, Jackson and Longstreet. His entering announcement was not much more dignified than that of the professional clown, and his subsequent "skedaddleing" was hardly less contemptible.—What the enemy will do with Pope remains to be seen. His time has nearly come.

THE Knoxville Register of Tuesday says that letters were received in that city on the day before, stating that Col. John H. Morgan had taken possession of Lexington, Ky.

THE number of arrests of Northern men of prominence which the Lincoln government is daily making is highly significant of a state of feeling in that section, which Lincoln fears and would crush out at all hazards. Such men as Elson B. Olds of Ohio, Charles Jared Ingersoll of Philadelphia, and others who have recently been arrested for speaking against the Government at Washington, evidently do not stand alone, nor have their denunciations been mere *brutem fulmen*—mere sound and fury signifying nothing. If they had been, the Lincoln authorities would not have been so sensitive on the subject, nor so prompt in applying their repressive measures.

JOHN ROSS, the celebrated Chief of the Cherokee Nation has been arrested by the Yankee troops. The Cherokees are in alliance with the Confederacy.

IT is said that General Jos. E. Johnston, having recovered from his wound, has reported for duty and been assigned to the command-in-chief West of the Mississippi. He will be supported by Generals Holmes, Price, Hindman and others.

The Conscription Bill.

The following is a copy of the Conscription Bill as it passed the Senate on the 4th inst. The bill has yet to be acted upon by the House of Representatives:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FURTHER FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE," APPROVED 16TH APRIL, 1862.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not, at such time or times, legally exempted from military service; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated: *And provided further*, That those called out under this act and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments in the service for the respective States, at the time the "Act further to provide for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1862, was passed, and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations from each State since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations or disposed of as now provided by law: *Provided*, That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act or the acts to which this is an amendment, or any special provision of said acts, in any locality where he believes such suspension will promote the public interest.

OBITUARIES AND TRIBUTES OF RESPECT, will be inserted for one cent per word, *cash invariably in advance*.

The Banks of Savannah.

We learn that the Banks of this city are now taking on deposit the genuine Confederate notes engraved by Hoyee & Ludwig, which notes have been temporarily rejected, owing to the number of counterfeits of that engraving None of these, however, are issued by either of the banks.

Since the above was in type we received the following proceedings of a meeting of the Presidents of the Banks of the city, held yesterday.

Savannah Republican.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the Banks in Savannah, held at the Bank of Commerce on Tuesday, 2d September, the following action took place:

WHEREAS, John Boston, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, has appealed to the Banks to receive the genuine notes of $100, $50 and $20, of the plate of Hoyer & Ludwig, with a view to immediate redemption by him, either with other notes, or with six per cent. certificates, as indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury: Be it

Resolved, That the Banks will so receive the aforesaid notes, and present them from day to day to the Assistant Treasurer for redemption.

Resolved, That this action of the Banks does not contemplate Mr. Boston's declining to redeem directly from the people, but is intended to give greater facility to the people by presenting several points of redemption instead of one. The Marine Bank and the Bank of Savannah dissenting.

WHEREAS, It is believed that there are individuals in the community who are passing counterfeit notes, and it is considered the duty of the Banks to bring all offenders to justice—

Resolved, That a reward of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) is hereby offered by the Banks to be paid the prosecutor in every case in which there shall be conviction for said offence.

Passed unanimously.

G. B. LAMAR, Chairman.

How is it that most of the Banks in Wilmington refuse the above discribed notes; one of the banks even going so far as to refuse them in payment of debts due the bank, although the notes are known to be *genuine*, and one grain dealer refuses to take them in the way of trade?

For the Journal.

BELOW KINSTON, Sept. 3d, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Having seen nothing in the Journal from this section of the country, and thinking that perhaps an occasional line from here might not prove uninteresting to you and your numerous readers, I thought I would drop you a line. This section of a once prosperous and beautiful region is in a most heart-rending condition; farms with growing crops good for thousands of barrels of corn, besides pork, bacon and other produce, have been abandoned, and the owners fled for safety from the Vandal scamps that are invading our country. It is saddening to look upon so much devastation and ruin And I am sorry to say that in many instances our own soldiers have conducted themselves not much, if any, better than we might expect of our invaders, by breaking open houses, abusing and desecrating the fine residences, killing stock, robbing fields, &c. Now all this is wrong, decidedly wrong, and it is a great pity but what our men were so officered as to prevent all such conduct. Some act as though they thought being in the service licensed them to do any and everything mean. Mr. Editor, would you believe that this devastation and state of ruin reached to within five miles of Kinston. The question naturally arises, Why this state of affairs exists or what brought it about. So far from the enemy, as they are not nor never have been except the few on the Boats that came up the River, nearer than eighteen miles of Kinston, and then only marauding parties. Then you ask why this panic, why the citizens leave home. I answer, simply because the conduct of the military officers and men has been and continues to be such, as to forfeit our confidence in them as a means of defence. Then you say what have they done. I answer about nothing at all. Since General Ransom's Brigade left its position five miles below Kinston there has been no troops worth naming below Kinston. Our troops are stationed, well it is no use to say how far *above* Kins on. Our lowest Pickets a few days ago were all of *eight miles* from the enemy's out-post Our Guerrillas and Partizan Rangers are doing nothing, keeping themselves far away from the enemy. There has never been anything of a daring or dashing nature done by our forces below here. If what forces we have would go below here close to the enemy, (where we, the citizens, think they should be,) we would feel safe, but no,—somebody might see a Yankee or get hurt. I see from a card by *our* (I say our as it seems no other community is to be *blessed* with him, and it is a matter of necessity with us and not of choice) *daring, fearless* and gallant Major W. Beverhout Thompson in the Raleigh Standard, has literally annihilated you and poor old father Syme of the Register, old father Syme, poor old man, he is getting in a bad way. He has been on the fence, over the fence, and on both sides of the fence, and now Major Thompson is about putting him under the fence;—poor old man.

I want no part nor lot in your and the gallant Major's fight, as I know you to be fully able to take care of yourself, and if Major Thompson was to go to Duplin County (where every man, woman and child reads the Wilmington Journal, and believes it too next to their Bible, and I don't know but some of them place the Journal first) and say that you were so contempt ble, they would pull out the balance of what hair he has left. Yet I think it right and just that you should be informed of the facts, and some of his acts around here, which I propose to give in brief.—Thompson has been around here ever since the fall of Newberne, as the head of the engineering staff, with from one to three or four assistants. They have had all the hands they wanted, (I presume,) as they pressed hands for some time, and what have they done! Thompson says in his card, "I erected the stone blockade in Neuse River below Kinston and the battery commanding it, which," he says, "prevented the Yankee gun boats from getting to Kinston." He says that "if they could have passed them they could have gone to Goldsboro', as the river was very full."

Now, let us examine this matter a little. I have all the time understood that Mr. Hawks planned the *great* stone blockade; at least he (Hawks) said so, and two gentlemen, the Messrs. Brown, superintended its erection, with the battery. Did the Yankee boats start with the intent on of going to Kinston or Goldsboro', as the Major intimates? Let us see. It is presumed that they had forces and gun boats both at Newbern; then if they wanted to go to Kinston or Goldsboro', why not take their gun boats and troops along! The facts are, they came up in one cutter, with, it is said, one gun, and two river or ferry steamboats with no guns, a few white men and lots of negroes. Did they come up to the great blockade? They did not. Did our battery fire a gun? I think not. These facts are from persons who saw them. I won't say (for prudence sake) how deep the water was over the blockade at that time. I hardly think an examining board of Engineers would pronounce them very formidable. Admitting that all the Major assumes in regard to their intention of going to Kinston and Goldsboro' is true, does that justify the burning of the costly Rail Road Bridges. The Rail Road Bridge across Neuse river was an obstruction to the boats of itself, as Mr. Whitford, President of the A. & N. C. R. Road had had the draw let down so as to render it almost immovable. Where the necessity for burning it? The bridge on the Rail Road across South West, some three or four miles below Kinston, could have been of no service to the enemy if they had advanced. Why burn it then? The Rail Road track was torn up for six miles below, one bridge below burnt, and the ties all along the track burnt. Where were the enemy that frightened the gallant Major so much as to cause him to have the two Rail Road bridges burned and order the costly bridge just below Kinston across Neuse river burned also? but to the praise of the man in command at the bridge be it said, he refused to obey the Major's orders, and saved the bridge. The facts are that about the time the bridges were being burnt, the Yankees were nearly back to Newbern, (I mean the land forces) *skedaddling* for dear life from an imaginary foe. The boats only remained at a respectable distance below the blockade a short time and went leisurely down the river. I should have said that Col. Sol. Williams was sick, but countermanded the order for burning the county bridge as soon as he was aware of its existence. These are the facts, Mr. Editor, as near as they can be gathered, and if they are of any service to you, you can use them as you may think proper, and perhaps you may hear from me again. COUSIN.

Consolation in History.

In view of the parallel so often drawn between the Confederate States and Prussia under the reign of Frederick the Great, it might prove of interest to many, and of great hope to all, in this unequal struggle, to know what was accomplished by a great leader and a willing people, against the most tremendous odds.—Without going into historical particulars or the various combinations of French, Russians, Austrians and Swedes against Frederick, a glance at one campaign, that of 1757, is sufficient to show the transendant abilities of the man, and the determination of his people.—It is estimated that at the commencement of this campaign the various combinations against him amounted to 800,000 men, whilst he had a force to oppose them of only 260,000! Yet he, with numbers greatly inferior to his enemies, defeated them in nearly every battle.

On May 6th, 1757, was fought the battle of Prague. The Austrians, numbering 75,000, commanded by Prince Charles, were defeated by Frederick with 68,000 men, they losing 17,000 killed and wounded, and Frederick losing 12,500 killed and wounded. The battle of Kolin, fought 17th June, was a defeat to the Prussians. They lost 11,000, and the Austrians 9,000 killed and wounded. The Austrians had 60,000, commanded by Count Daun, whilst Frederick had only 32,000. The battle of Jaegendorff, fought August 30th, was a complete victory for Frederick. The Russians 120,000, commanded by General Apraxin, were routed by Marshal Lehwald with only 22,000 men. The Russians lost 6,000 killed and wounded, and the Prussians 5,700. Frederick gained another great victory at Rosbach on the 5th November. With only 20,000 he defeated the allies under the Prince of Soubise, numbering 70,000 men. Whilst his loss was only 500 killed and wounded, the allies lost 3,500 killed and wounded and 6,220 prisoners! Frederick was not so fortunate at Breslau, November 22d. He was defeated by the allies under Prince Charles, the allies having 90,000, and he very little over one-fourth of their numbers—23,000. The allies lost 1,600 killed, 4,600 wounded; the Prussians lost 1,200 killed, 5,000 wounded, and 3,600 prisoners. For this disaster he was amply repaid by the recapture of Breslau, which surrendered on the 19th December, when the Austrians lost 13 generals, 700 officers, and 17,536 prisoners. At the battle of Lissa, fought on the 5th December, the Austrians, under Prince Charles, numbered 90,000, whilst Frederick had to contend with this immense host with only one-third of their number—30,000. The Austrians lost 7,400 killed and wounded, and 2,300 prisoners; the Prussians 5,000 killed and wounded. This great victory of Frederick ended the campaign of 1757.

This is enough to show what generalship and a good cause can accomplish. With a united people and able leaders subjugation is impossible; and in view of McClellan's frequent "change of base," and Pope's fleetness of foot, the same remark will apply to them that was made of the Swedes when they invaded the dominions of Frederick, and were chased out, they "crept in like foxes, but ran out like hares."

Proclamation by the President.

To the People of the Confederate States:

Once more upon the Plains of Manassas have our armies been blessed by the Lord of Hosts with a triumph over our enemies. It is my privilege to invite you once more to His footstool, not now in the garb of fasting and sorrow, but with joy and gladness, to render thanks for the great mercies received at His hand. A few months since, and our enemies poured forth their legions upon our soil. They laid waste our fields, polluted our altars and violated the sanctity of our homes Around our Capital they gathered their forces, and, with boastful threats, claimed it as already their prize. The brave troops which rallied to its defence have extinguished these vain hopes, and, under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, have scattered our enemies and driven them back in dismay. Uniting these defeated forces and the various armies which had been ravaging our coasts with the army of invasion in Northern Virginia, our enemies have renewed their attempt to subjugate us at the very place where their first effort was defeated, and the vengeance of retributive justice has overtaken the entire host in a second and complete overthrow.

To this signal success accorded to our arms in the East has been graciously added another equally brilliant in the West. On the very day on which our forces were led to victory on the Plains of Manassas, in Virginia, the same Almighty arm assisted us to overcome our enemies at Richmond, in Kentucky. Thus, at once and the same time, have two great hostile armies been stricken down and the wicked designs of our enemies set at naught.

In such circumstances it is meet and right, that as a people we should bow down in adoring thankfulness to that Gracious God, who has been our bulwark and defence, and to offer unto Him the tribute of thanksgiving and praise.—In His hand is the issue of all events, and to Him should we in an especial manner ascribe the honor of this great deliverance.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, do issue this my proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 18th day of September instant, as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the great mercies vouchsafed to our people, and more especially for the triumph of our arms at Richmond and at Manassas; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to meet on that day at their respective places of public worship, and to unite in rendering Thanks and Praise to God for these great mercies, and to implore Him to conduct our country safely through the perils which surround us to the final attainment of the blessings of peace and security.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States at Richmond, this fourth day of September, A. D. 1862

(SEAL.)

By the President:

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

From the Savannah Republican.

[COMMUNICATED.]

How to Make the Sea-Coast Salt Meat-Saving.

MR. EDITOR: Your correspondent, "Westphalia," furnishes the public with excellent directions for curing meat, but leaves them with a very discouraging impression about our sea-coast salt.

After reading his article, the public will be apt to think that the different kinds of Salts he mentions (as Liverpool, Turk's Island, sea-coast,) are essentially so, while they are *one and the same salt, only more or less impure*. Chemistry has furnished us with an exact analysis of sea water, (in 1000 lbs. of it, 27 lbs. Chloride of Sodium or common salt, 3½ lbs. of Chloride of Magnesia or Bittern, 2 lbs. of Sulphate of Magnesia or Epsom Salts, 1½ lbs. Sulphate of Lime or Plaster of Paris, and traces of other substances that need not be mentioned,) and pointed out that the presence of the highly hogroscopic (or water attractors) Chloride of Magnesium (Bittern) in the salt manufactured from sea-water is the impurity so injurious in curing meat. The Chloride of Magnesium attracts constantly the moisture from the atmosphere, and imparts it to the meat, and thus eventually spoils it. It would not be of much use to take double the quantity of the pure salt, because, at the same time, double the quantity of the hygroscopic substance would be added. The only way to succeed, is to take only the purest salt, and if you have not got that, to purify it.

The following process is at once simple and effective: It is apparent that, if there was a fluid that would *not touch the pure salt, but readily dissolve the Chloride of Magnesium*, it would be the easiest thing in the world to wash and cleanse the salt. Now there is such a fluid—and it scarcely costs anything—it is a *hot saturated solution of the very salt* that has to be purified.

Let us suppose that 100 lbs. of salt had to be purified. To do this 9 lbs. of the salt have to be dissolved in 25 lbs. or 2½ gallons of boiling water, (making thus a saturated solution, i. e., one that cannot dissolve any more salt,) and this hot solution has to be poured upon the 100 lbs. of salt. The salt to be purified may remain in the sack, or better yet, in a conical filtering bag of some coarse stuff, but the bag must be put into a funnel shaped box, that may easily be made from old boards nailed together. It is better to pour on the hot solution gradually, or in several instalments, and not to move or disturb the salt until the whole of the solution has completely dripped off. It is also well not to consider the lowest layer of salt (i. e., that nearest to the point of the funnel,) as perfectly pure, and act accordingly. Afterwards the salt has to be dried in the sun or in an oven.

The longer a sample of salt, exposed to the air, keeps dry, the purer it is; and such samples (as were on your round table) that dissolve completely during damp weather, need purifying badly indeed.

Yours, NATRIUM

Counterfeit Confederate Notes.

Considerable agitation has been produced in this and other cities by the discovery in circulation of a large amount of Confederate notes supposed to be counterfeit. Many good judges doubt whether they are not genuine, and the treasury department at Richmond has been appealed to, to decide the question—though we doubt if the officials in that department would be competent judges in the case. Some of the supposed counterfeits having, we learn, been paid out by them. Until their decision is had, it would be better to refrain from receiving or passing the suspected notes, and to put our readers on their guard we append the marks of those considered doubtful:

All the spurious bills are imitations of the genuine, imprint of Hoyer & Ludwig, are on much better paper than the genuine, and of a better style of engraving, and dated September 2, 1861. In the $100's genuine, the mule near the cotton press in the vignette is very indistinct, and stands with its head *from* the spectator—the spokes in the wagon wheels are more plainly engraved than in the genuine. In the counterfeit the mule is plainly engraved, and stands with his head *towards* the spectator; there are two small rocks in the genuine, near the sailor's right foot, in the left hand lower corner, while there are *three* in the counterfeit.—There is a slight circular hair stroke across the right leg and left foot of the sailor in the genuine, which is omitted in the counterfeit. [This last mark is doubtful, as it is said it does not exist in some of the genuine]—The ink of the counterfeit is darker.

In the $50's the hair on the right side of the mechanic's head stands off in the counterfeit as if blown off by the wind, in the genuine it lies smooth; the sledge hammer in his hand has a streak of light upon it in the counterfeit, which gives it more the appearance of a churn-dasher; there is no lock on the chest in the vignette of the spurious, while it is to be distinguished in the genuine; there is a wide space in the counterfeit between the P and the T in the "except" in the words "receivable for all dues except export dues."

In the genuine $20's there are two ships in the vignette—in the counterfeit the smaller and most distant is omitted, (this mark is doubted,) in the counterfeit the two hearts between the two X's, in the lower right hand corner, join, and the letters L. G. on the cotton bale in the lower left hand corner are distinctly legible—in the genuine there is some space between the hearts, and only the letter L is indistinctly visible on the cotton bale.

BATON ROUGE—RUMORS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Memphis *Appeal* says: "A private letter from Clinton, La., dated August 25th, says: 'A. M. Seloon, a planter of this neighborhood, just arrived from Baton Rouge, reports that the forts below New Orleans have surrendered to our fleet, consisting of thirteen vessels. The Yankees evacuated Baton Rouge in great haste several days ago, on Friday or rather on Thursday night. They took away all the machinery in the penitentiary, and after setting loose all the convicts, received them into their army.'

We publish this statement as to the operations at the mouth of the river, as received, without vouching for its correctness. We have no reason to contradict it; on the contrary, the frequently reported presence of a Confederate fleet in the Gulf, of which mention has been made for several weeks in various quarters, is beginning to assume a shape of truth. The unexplained and unexpected abandonment of Baton Rouge, by the enemy, and the concentration of his forces at New Orleans, looks as if Butler had become aware of some new and threatening danger—perhaps the approach of the naval force alluded to."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 3d, 1862.

In the Senate, Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the Sequestration act to citizens who refuse allegiance to the Confederate Government.

The House bill to discharge minors from the army was indefinitely postponed.

The House resolution of thanks to Commodore Raphael Semmes and command, was concurred in.

The Senate bill to make provision for coins of the Confederacy was passed.

In the House the Conscript bill was taken up, according to order. Various amendments were submitted and discussed, and pending the consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.)

JACKSON, Miss., Sept., 2d, 1862.

Our Yankee prisoners were delivered over yesterday at Vicksburg. Our own are hourly expected. Seventy-one Yankee prisoners arrived here to day from Bolivia, Tennessee.

One gunboat and transport are opposite Natchez, and there are chances for a fight.

FROM GEN. KIRBY SMITH'S COMMAND—HE GAINS A COMPLETE VICTORY, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 3d.

The following despatch from Gen. E. Kirby Smith, dated Richmond, Kentucky, has just been communicated:

"We had three fights on the 30th August, near this place. The enemy was completely routed Gen. Bull Nelson was wounded in the thigh; General Miller was killed; three thousand prisoners captured, including Gen. Manson and staff, together with all their artillery, small arms, wagons, &c. Our loss was small.

GEN. KIRBY SMITH'S FIGHT—CAPTURE OF YANKEES, MUNITIONS, &c.

(Special to Mobile Advertiser & Register.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 3d, 1862.

On Saturday morning, Aug. 30th, Gen. Kirby Smith's forces engaged the enemy under Gen. Manson, seven miles South of Richmond, Kentucky.

Preston Smith's Tennessee, and Gen. Clairborne's Arkansas brigade gallantly opened the fight at two o'clock, P. M. The enemy were reinforced by Bull Nelson, from Lexington, Ky.

Our troops fought with desperate courage. Gen. Kirby Smith led the last charge in person, cap in hand.

After three severe engagements the enemy were totally routed, with the loss of all their guns but one. Three thousand prisoners were captured, including Gen. Manson and staff.

The Kentuckians threw down their arms and deserted to our lines.

Bull Nelson was wounded in the thigh. He was hotly pursued by our troops, and is doubtless captured.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Gen. Miller was among the killed. Our loss is light.

Our troops were marching on Lexington, which is taken ere this.

Large quantities of stores, wagons, arms and munitions were captured. The enemy's force was 10,000.

THE YANKEES SHELL NATCHEZ—THREE CHILDREN KILLED.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 3d, 1862.

An official dispatch received here dated Natchez, Miss., Sept. 2d, states that fourteen Yankees landed and commenced pillaging under the hill. About thirty men went down and attacked them. The Yankees were nearly all killed or wounded, as only three of them were seen to return to their boats.

They fired shell, grape and canister at us as we came up the hill. None of our men were killed. Three children were killed and one wounded by shell from the ganboats.

Both boats have gone up the river, it is supposed to get a better range. They shelled the town for two hours, without giving time to move the women and children. The officers expressed their determination to join the upper fleet.

The Essex hoisted the black flag as she went down.

THE YANKEE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.)

TUPELO, Miss., Sept. 3d, 1862.

Intelligence from the front of our lines says that the enemy's report confirms the defeat of the Federal armies, and announces a Yankee loss of three thousand prisoners.

The same information states that the defeated armies were falling back on Arlington Heights, where a stand was to be made.

The great victory in Virginia will soon be received in the West.

LATER FROM GEN. SMITH'S ARMY—GEN. NELSON'S WHOLE FORCE CAPTURED—OUR LOSS ONLY TWO HUNDRED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4th. 1862.

A letter from Capt. McElrath, Quarter Master of General Smith's army, has just been received from Richmond, Kentucky, dated August 30th, 1862, says:

Col. John Scott's Louisiana Cavalry have just returned. Nelson's whole army has been captured, numbering over ten thousand men. Our loss in killed and wounded is two hundred. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is from four hunded to five hundred.

There is none of the enemy between this point and Lexington. God be praised.

REPORTS FROM THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 4th, 1862.

No official despatches from Northern Virginia to-day.—Reports by passengers all indicate a complete victory over the Yankees, and pursuit of the routed army.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 4th, 1862.

In the Senate to-day, the consideration of the military exemption bill was resumed. A motion to amend by excluding justices of the peace from exemption, was discussed until the hour arrived for the consideration of the order of the day.

The bill extending the provisions of the Conscript Act to persons between 35 and 45 years, was then taken up.—Mr. Yancey submitted a substitute, providing for a requisition upon the Executive authorities of the several States for their quota of troops to be raised from citizens between said ages. After a lengthy debate the substitute was rejected, and the bill finally passed—yeas 20, nays 2.

In the House, the session was occupied with the discussion of the Conscription bill.

THE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept 4th, 1862.

The following despatch has been received, dated Manassas, August 30th, via Rapidan, Sept. 4th.:

The Second Battle of Manassas has been fought precisely on the same spot as the 21st July 1861, with the exception that our troops occupied many positions of the enemy at that time, and the Federals fought upon the ground which had been held by us. Several of our regiments entered the field where they did one year ago.

The fight commenced near Groveton, on the Warrenton Turnpike, about 3 o'clock, Gen. Longstreet on the right, and Gen. Jackson on the left—their line being in the form of a broad V; the enemy between. The Federals made the first advance, endeavoring to turn Jackson's flank, but were repulsed in great confusion—a battery of 20 pieces of artillery, commanded by Col. S. D. Lee, of S. C., mowing them down by scores.

General Longstreet at once threw forward Hood's Division, and advanced his whole line, which was in a short time desperately engaged.

Jackson now gave battle, and the enemy were attacked on every side. The fight was fiercely contested until after dark, when the Federals were driven three miles.

Their force consisted of McDowell's, Seigle's, Banks', Morell's, Sickles' Milroy's, McClellan's and Pope's Divisions. The loss of the enemy exceeds the Confederates by five to one. Their dead cover the field. Our men captured a number of batteries, numerous colors, thousands of prisoners, and from 6 to 10,000 stand of arms. We could have taken more of the latter, but the men would not be troubled with them.

One Yankee Brigadier General is now lying dead at negro Robinson's house, where Yankees are so thick that we have to step over their bodies.

Generals Ewell, Jenkins, Mahone and Trimble were wounded. Cols. Means, Marshall and Gadsbury, of S. C., were killed; Burbon, Moore, and McGowan were wounded. Maj. Del. Kemper, was severely wounded in the shoulder. Capt. Tabb and Capt. Mitchell, of the 1st Va., were wounded. W. Cameron, Adj't of the 24th Va., and Adj't Tompkins, of Hampton's Legion, were both wounded.

Fifty citizens of Washington came out to witness the show, and we have bagged the whole lot.

FROM THE WEST.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 4th, 1862.

Arrivals from Winchester, Tenn., confirm the rumor of the Federal evacuation of Huntsville. They were passing Winchester in rapid retreat, desolating the entire country in their line of march.

The Nashville Dispatch of the 30th Aug., contains a telegram dated Alexandria, Aug. 29th, which says that McClellan has visited Washington and accepted the command of the army of Virginia. Pope is beyond Manassas, cut off from Washington and Burnside. It is understood that a large force of Confederates is at Leesburg, and it is thought that they intended crossing to Maryland by Walker's Ford.

The Yankees report having three fights with Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, at Crab Orchard and Mount Vernon, Tenn., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Of course they whipped him.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 5, 1862.

In the *Senate*, the House Bill to authorize the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance duties was passed, with amendments; also, the Senate Bill to organize divisions of the Army into Army Corps, to be commanded by Lieutenant Generals, to be appointed by the President, and to receive pay as a Brigadier General.

The report of the committee on the Flag and Seal, was re-committed. The Exemption Bill was further discussed until adjournment.

In the *House*, the entire session was occupied in the discussion of the Bill extending the provisions of the Conscript Law to persons between 35 and